PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,480—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
*12th May	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6803	HIMALAYA	6898
10th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1 st July	ARCADIA	6803	BRITANNIA	6325
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	5505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,629	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,807	X	24th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745-2nd class Rs. 535-3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

THE SAILINGS of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COY. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilage leave.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
	Promo	3585	*M'Kay	11thApr	24thApr	10th May.	22nd May
B	Stanley Hall	4104	*Nuttal	20th ,,	3rdMay	17th ,,	24th ,,
B	City of Agra	4208	*Brown	8thMay	20th ,,	2ndJun.	16thJun
A	City of Vienna	4167	Morrison	26th ,,	7thJun.	20th ,,	25th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th May, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,300 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosos	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Caot. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	L. Scich	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

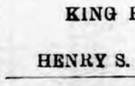
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. RONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographic Printing. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.
FROM 7 A.M. TO 5 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)		Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS	Ditto	,, 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN
FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.
THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.
Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—
The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
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Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
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CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !
J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unsurpassed value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned, they are the best in the world."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE

BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY

35 LONDON ARTISTES
direct from their season at
THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE CAIRO
where they had the honour of playing before
HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE
Under the Personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4. D. Circle Rs. 3, Pit Chairs Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION :—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 871 OF 1901.

BAI TAMUBAI, widow and PREMDAS KHIMJI.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAI MANECKVAHU, widow .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventeenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of NARANDAS KANJEE, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, or being indebted to the said estate are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language, in my office, or to pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them in the English Language or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of one Rupee for filing the same.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1905.

F. E. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Re DEBENTURES OF THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Debenture-Holders of the above Company, will be held on the 8th day of May, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. P., 14, Hummum Street, to APPOINT a NEW TRUSTEE in the place of the late Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Bathwalla, one of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Company, under clause 9 sub-clause 2 (12) of the Trust Deed dated the 3rd July 1897. The Debenture-holders are requested to bring with them their Debentures for proving their right to attend and vote at the meeting.—Dated at Bombay this 28th day of April 1905.

MORARJEE NENSEY,
BAPUJEE BURJORJEE,
Re WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
Per Pro. W. B. KEEN,
C. E. RANDLE,
JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJEE KANGA,
J. P. DASTUR,
DOSABHOY RASTAMJEE UMRIGAR,
MANECKJEE P. BHARUCHA,
MUNCHERJEE E. MORRIS,
JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE KHARAS,
F. H. BANAJI,
Ten of the Debenture-holders.

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAMSI JAHAN BEGUM SAHEBAH, C. I., the Gaddi-nashin Begam of Murshedabad, having died in Calcutta, on Friday, the 21st April, 1905, all her property moveable and immoveable have vested in His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad Ameer-ul-Jumrah, G.C.I.E. All transactions—monetary or otherwise—saving reference to the estate of her late Highness should be held in abeyance until further notice.

FUZL RUBBEE,
Dewan.
For Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad Ameer-ul-Omrah.
The Palace, Murshedabad, the 24th April, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTIBAI, widow of DHARSEY KORESEY, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest therein either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under Collector's old No. 1286, Collector's New No. 7037, Old Survey No. 921, and New Survey No. 2562, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Old Ward Nos. 41 and 37, New Ward No. 1525, and Street Nos. 76,17 and 19, all which premises are situate at Wadai Gadi, on the East side of Bhandari Street, without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Essaji Hassaji Street, on or towards the West by the Street, formerly called Bhandari Street now called Samuel Street, on or towards the North by a Gully to be used in common with the owner and tenants of the house of Haridas Sewji, and on or towards the South by the house and the passage belonging there to of Mowjee Godoo now recently purchased by the said Tulsidas Soorjee and which formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Motibai and her tenants.—Dated this 3rd day of May, 1905.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

DR. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the Remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints.

In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. JAMES, RAINEY, Esq. of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and antiperiodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION, 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address : "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1905, and following days, commencing at 2 p. m., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 8th May.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise either the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State, or ground-rent charged at Rs. 2 per diem, for each lot, or part of a lot, not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sales in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

H. G. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 11th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

I ESSAJEE TAJBHOY, of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the SALE of the S.S. CLAN BUCHANAN to me I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship Clan Buchanan of Bombay Official No. 83927, of Gross Tonnage 2963 tons, Register Tonnage 1918 tons, heretofore owned by me, for permission to CHANGE her NAME to SHAH ALLUM and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by me.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, the 6th day of May, 1905.

Per pro., ESSAJEE TAJBHOY,
GOOLAMHOOSEIN ESSAJEE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT : ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER-SEASON STOCK
GOODS and REMNANTS
Will take place at the DEPOT
ON
MONDAY, May 8th, 1905.
AND
TUESDAY, May 9th, 1905
between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the Depots will be OPEN to Members only, and on the SECOND DAY to Members and non-members also.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photogravable Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DREW DAYAL & SONS Art Photogrpaers, Nippon Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUMDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Messgon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Messgon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil, Rs. 4 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.
RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IRON SAFES, CHANDELIERS, GLOBE LAMPS, CUPBOARDS, COTTON MATTRESSES &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lachminarrayen Tewchand and others who traded under the names of Gulabchand Bhurani and Lachminarrayen Bhurani, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.

3 Iron safes and 1 chest, 2 Chandeliers, 31 globe lamps, 2 blackwood cupboards, clock, cotton mattresses, pillows, Mehta boxes, scales, brass lamps and inkstands, copying press, copper pots, glass tumblers, looking glasses, pictures, gold and silver coins, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, English clock, large incubator with lamp and fittings, English small ice chest.

7 cases each 2 Hot machine oils,
On account of the concerned,—
30 cases St. Julien claret in quarts, damaged by fire and water.
20 cases St. Julien claret in pints, damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 strong built vis-a-vis,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
1 bay Waler mare going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House Middle Colaba (near Tramway Terminus,) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as dining-table and chairs, sideboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, glass door-book cases, Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, large size cheval glass, nearly new ebonized cottage piano, Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, rich table ornaments, majolica jardineers, large size grand-father's clock, English ice box with refrigerator, large iron safe with Chubb's lock, Parian figures and wall plates, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, cooking utensils, flower pots, nearly new China matting etc., the property of W. HENDERSON MAIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearce and Co., the valuable library such as set of 100 books of John Lubbocks, set of International Library of Famous Literature, with artphotoes, set of Encyclopædia Britannica, Medical and other books, furniture such as telescopia large and small dining tables, chairs, sideboard teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, hanging and standing lamps, 2 large size Cawnpore Jail-made carpets each 40×32 feet, Brussels carpets, pictures, almyras, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs in tapestry, office tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, literary press by Wimbridge, large English pier glass in gilt frame, grand cottage ebonyzed piano, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak-wood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyras, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets etc. property of E. Sohoen, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Goolunges Hill, Parel, behind the Government House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined velvet, sideboard cabinets, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, single and double almyras, bedsteads, Sweet toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne standard oil stove in good order, English ice box, lady's and gent's bicycles, glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, lamps, Poona standard roses rabbits, pigeons etc., the property of Revd. Mr. H. Gundry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th May, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of table, chairs, settels, cupboard, grasses, casks, clocks, time-piece, watches, lamps, matting, zinc lining, zinc scrap, rubber scrap, steel files, packing cases, leather scrap, dating machine, school books, typewriters' machine, cloth cuttings, paper scrap, doctor's instruments, tar stockholm, floor cloth, fitters and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. Heinger, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th and THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at 7 Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of his shop consisting of gold, silver and metal watches, English clocks, musical boxes, binoculars and opera glasses, silver and golden jewellery, muff chain, necklets, fancy necklets, charms bracelets, rings, lockets, scarf pins, cigar and cigarette cases, writing sets, etc.

One Lumiere Bros. cinematographs with one hundred films complete 3½ H.-P. oil engine with Dynomo.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction in Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse A., on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water :—

H S—3 cases India rubber canvas Shoes.
H S—11 do. do.
1350—1 case colour boxes.
JNT SP G—1 case silk piece-goods.
326—1 case pen-holders.
D M—1 case needles.
F F & Co—24 cases India rubber canvas shoes.
Boehm—1 case bright iron padlocks.
1471—2 cases cotton under-shirts.
H A K—1 case steel dog-chains.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1905, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Union Flour Mills, Chinchpogly :—

4 high smooth roller mill, 25in. by 10in.
3 high smooth roller mill, 18in. by 9in.
4 high smooth roller mill 20in. by 9in.
1 cast iron elevator bottoms, 7in.
2 emrees scouring polishing machine.
9 cockle cylinders, No. 3.
2 purifiers.
Loose parts of machinery, castings and iron pieces, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper General Supply and Transport, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p. m., at Helmet Godowns S. and T. Store Lane, behind Messrs. W and A Graham and Co's Offices, Fort,

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 8th May, 1905.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1898.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 10th May, 1905, for the post of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER on Railway, Surveys. Applicants should state experience and salary expected, and should submit Copies (not originals) of recent Testimonials.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer,
S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keesen, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes :—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes :—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes :—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yes I found no relief. As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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FOR MAY. 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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and prevent any danger of Pneumonia or other serious Consequences by taking

Dr. FERDINAND'S PULMONIA.

An invaluable Remedy for Colds, Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all irritations of the Chest and Throat.

One trial will prove its efficacy.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£90 1/8	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1/4	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 1/8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	56 7/8	=	+ 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	=	+ 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·47	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 ,, ,,	2 1/3 per cent	=	do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5/8 per cent	=	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1/4

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 14 sellers tone flat.

WHEAT—

White Karachi 30 1-2 sellers tone dull
Red Karachi 28 5/8 done, tone dull

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 42 sellers tone firm
Yellow Cawnpore 41 sellers tone firm
Brown 37 1-2 buyers tone firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 40 1/2 business done.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Nera and Launa.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	30,000
Gold do	70,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·24 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·12 +7	4·14 +7	4·15 +6
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·17 +6	4·18 +6	4·19 +6
Nov.-Dec	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
4·20 +6	4·21 +6	4·22 +6

Receipts at U S Ports	44,000 bales
Do last year	
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 do
Do do Continent	11,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·95 + 10
Futures, month of July	7·49 + 10 a
Do. do. December	7·76 + 17 b

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.
b Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5/8 + 1/8
Futures, month of August	7·50 + 17
Do. do. November	7·02 + 18
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 5th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	10,859 bales.
Wheat	34,324 cwts.
Linseed	17,307 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,535 do
Gingelly seed	675 do
Poppyseed	3,249 do
Groundnuts	473 do
Castorseed	1,951 do
Rice	4,159 do
Myrabolams	1,602 do
Cottonseed	3,702 do
Mowrahseed	nil
Gram	1,157 do
Joowar	6,231 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 6.

Money Market, Tone.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

Exchange—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A			1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do			1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do			169 1-2
Marks 3 do do			137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do			192
Japan 30 do do			149

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	1	0
Forward Suttah May	7	2	0
September	7	10	0

RAPESEED—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	7	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone, quiet but steady.

White Delhi ready	4	8	5	per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4	9	0	do
Jubbulpore, Pessi	29	12	0	per cwt

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports ..... 6,000 do.

May-June 4·14 +2	June-July 4·16 +2	July-Aug. 4·17 +2
Aug.-Sept. 4·19 +2	Sept.-Oct. 4·20 +2	Oct.-Nov 4·21 +2
Nov-Dec. 4·22 +2	Dec-Jan. 4·23 +2	Jan-Feb. 4·24 +2

COTTON.—The market is firm in sympathy with the rise advised in the American markets, and prices are Rs. 1 to 2 per candy higher all round Exporters are buying only very quietly, but a good demand continues from the local mills, and full prices are being obtained for nice lots of high class and extra stapled cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (By. terms)	167	155	...
Bengals, M. G (By terms)	173	168	...
Sind-Punjab M. G.	172	162	...
Oomrawatee (desopta) (M.-G.)	179	173	...
Khandeish do.	...	172	166
Jalgaon do.	...	174	168
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	181	175	...
Karanja do. do. do.			
Akola do. do. do.			
Dhamanganm Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...
Nagpore Kampti do	191	185	...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	201	198
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	202
Westerns ...	...	...	189

25th May.

JOHN HADDON AND COMPANY'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Annotto Seed.—The market remains firm, fine bright seed being worth 6 1-4d per lb. We have disposed of all first hand stuff.

Beeswax.—Market firm. A small business has been done in East India yellow Bombay at £6 per cwt. Bleached Calcutta white £7-10-0 to £7-12-6 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—Very small supplies were brought forward in the 4th series of sales, the total of all descriptions only amounting to 1,141 packages. Of this, 109 packages were East Indian. There was a fairly good demand. Prices were rather easier, as was expected. The Average unit being fully 1 1-8d. against 1 1-4d at the March sales. About 80 bales of East Indian were sold. Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 3-4d to 3 1-2d. Officinalis stem chips and shavings at 3 1-4d, ordinary dusty root at 1 3-4d, dusty siftings at 7-8d. Ledgeriana natural stem chips at 5 1-8d, root at 2 3-4d. The next Auctions are fixed for May 6th, and the Dutch sale for May 4th.

Corra.—The market this week has been very quiet for Malabar. In absence of Buyers there has been practically nothing offering. The nearest value for Malabar is about £18-5-0 to £18-7-6 c. i. f.

Ginger.—The market this week has remained very quiet. Little interest has been shown. A small trade has been done in washed Rough Cochin at 19 to 20 on the spot.

Hemp.—Market very quiet. We quote Allahabad at £9 to £15, Bengal £9 to £19-10-0, Madras and Bombay £10 to £18-10-0, Jubbalpore No. 1 £17-10-0 per ton.

Sisal Dull.—Values range from 15 and up to 43-9 per cwt.

Isinglass.—At the 4th series of sales held this week there was a slow demand and generally a dull tone prevailed. Karachi leaf was a shade lower, but good Tongue sold well. Purse rather easier. Of 337 packages of Bombay offered 108 sold. Karachi fine heavy pale at 3-3, good ditto at 2-11 to 3, fair to good yellowish at 2-7 to 2-9, fair to good reddish at 2-5 to 2-6, reddish mixed dark at 2-3 to 2-4, ordinary dark at 1-10 to 2-1, thin papery at 1-1. Tongue dull pipey at 2-11 to 3-3. Penang character good to fine heavy at 3-2 to 3-8, fair heavy at 2-8, small yellowish at 2-1, pickings 8d to 1 3. Purse good heavy yellow at 1-7, middling to fair at 1 to 1-3, ordinary part small at 8d to 11d. Tails 5d to 1 per lb.

Kapoc.—The market this week has been quiet on the spot. We quote fair to fully good fair at 3 3-4d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—Market steady. On the spot we quote 8 1-2d per ounce and to arrive 8 1-4d c. i. f. It is reported that a sale has been made at 8d per ounce c. i. f.

Mace.—Market quiet. We quote ordinary to fair 1-4 to 1-6, pickings 9d to 1-1. Karachi wild dark to fine 2 1-2d to 4d.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet. We quote 6½ to 7½ at 1-8 to 2-2 110s to 65s at 9d to 1-7, 160s to 115s at 8d to 8d per lb.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. There are free sellers of Tellicherry black pepper at 49 to 48-5 c. i. f.

Tea.—The sales this week totalled 20,900 packages, including 8,0 fom S Indian. The demand was chiefly centred on medium and fine kinds, which sold at full prices. Common teas were steady, but were not so keenly competed for the best S Indian averages were :—Monica Estate 7d, Cerrimony Estate 5 1-2d, Ashley Estate 5 1-4d.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Nurses	quiet
Good Bhowanigur	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1/8
5 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	96
Bar silver	26 1/4

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April, 1905, as compared with the statement of 2nd May, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 25. Rs.	a.	p.	May 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000	0	0	1,32,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,48,80,013	8	9	1,67,10,843	3	9
Other Deposits, &c	11,84,57,049	9	1	12,24,88,744	9	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,47,516	12	10	18,25,185	0	1
Sundries	28,18,773	13	6	28,59,918	1	5
Rs.	16,99,79,353	12	2	17,71,22,730	14	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,34,87,194	1	11	1,25,28,180	1	11
Other authorised Investments	75,34,643	13	8	79,01,978	13	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	2,34,58,197	14	0	2,21,34,679	14	4
Accounts of Credit on do	2,14,01,582	15	10	2,23,36,529	14	10
Bills discounted &c	3,42,87,816	2	10	3,45,63,235	14	3
Balances with other Banks	25,62,482	3	8	16,88,749	11	4
Bullion						
Dead Stock	18,45,286	12	4	18,55,253	12	4
Stamps	13,05	15	9	13,969	5	6
Sundries	13,49,647	11	2	13,05,428	11	0
	11,59,44,577	11	2	11,26,27,716	2	8
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,48,07 504	9	4	3,74,66,192	4	3
Do. at Branches	1,92,27,271	7	8	2,28,28,822	7	7
Rs.	16 99,79,353	12	2	17,71,22,730	14	6

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 84,952	Decrease
Do. at Branches	19,33,783	Increase
Other Deposits	40,31,73-	Do
Post Bills	12 05,869	Do

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	4,08,321	Increase
Loans	10,24,317	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	9,31,597	Increase
Mercantile Bills	2,75,990	Do
Cash at Head Office	2,68,688	Do
Cash at Branches	46,01,551	Do

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 29th April 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Apl 1905— G I P Ry system.	Rs. 2,42,296	Rs. 9,76,728	Rs. 10,502	Rs. 12,19,526
I M R do ...	36,112	1,00,571	4,534	1,61,017
Total.....	2,98,408	10,67,299	15,036	13,81,143
Actuals for corresponding week ending 30th Apl 1904— G I P R system...	2,60 308	8,36,842	13 762	11,10,912
I M R do ..	66,034	1,32,.01	4,991	2,03,526
Total....	2,26,342	9,6 342	18,753	13,14,438
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—1·,1,1	+1,29,388	— 3,290	+1,06,614
Decrease... I M R..	—9 922	—31,530	— 457	—41,909

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALLEN—May 1, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of P Roscoe Allen, Madras P W D, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BAKEWELL—KEELING—May 1, at St Peter's Church Kodaikanal, by the Rev H C H Stone, James Herbert Bakewell, to Ada Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Bassett Keeling.

STIFFLE—WRIGHT—26 April at Christ Church Lucknow by the Rev. Cowley Oxnord William Stiffe eldest son of W. H. Stiffe, Esq., late of Sehal-Davi Estate, Kumaon, to Margaret Minnie Wright daughter of Gilbert Nathaniel Goddard Wright, of Calcutta.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.
Bottles of 25,.....Re. 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 29m. Sun sets 6h. 24m. High water 0-59m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-2m., 7-30a.
Sorab Manufacturing Company, meeting of debenture-holders, Hummum Street, 2 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament 5-10 p. m.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA ON LEAVE.—Khan Bahadur Rustomji Kersasji Dadachanji, the Dewan of Baroda, proceeds to Mahableshwar, on a month's privilege leave from Wednesday next. Mr. R. C. Dutt will act for him during the period.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, residing at Chouparty, has made a report to the police that on the night of Thursday last, some person gained an entrance to his bed room by climbing up a drain-pipe, and carried away ornaments valued at Rs. 510.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,029. Among them the number of new admissions was 418; classified as stated below :—120 men, 130 women, and 168 children. The average daily attendance was 67.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,837. Among them the number of new admissions was 1 002 classified as stated below :—Hindoos 330; Mussalman 145; Parsees 6; and other castes 10. The average daily attendance was 94.

HONOUR TO A RETIRED JUDGE.—Last evening, at the Masonic Hall, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, a banquet was given by members of the legal profession to Mr. Cursetji Manekji Cursetji, retired third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court. The function was carried out quite successfully, and testified to the general esteem and regard in which Mr. Cursetji had been held.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—A report has been made to the police by Hurri Bhow Bapuji, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust, residing at Sorbhat Lane that on Friday night, some one broke into his house, and removed his ornaments and other belongings valued at Rs. 430. The police on enquiry recovered the property of the complainant from a Marwaree, named Deepchand Pema, with whom it was pledged by a man who is being sought for.

A HINDU SANITARIUM AT LONAVLA.—Mr. Rajoo Babaji, a well known contractor for buildings in Bombay, has at his own expense built a Dharmasalla and Sanitarium for Hindus near the railway station at Lonavla; and has thereby laid his co-religionists under a deep obligation to him. At his request, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the new Municipal Commissioner, performed the ceremony of opening the buildings for use last evening at Lonavla.

THE DADUR HEALTH CAMPS.—A meeting of residents of the Health Camps, situated between the two railway lines near the Dadur railway station, was held yesterday afternoon, to express their thanks to the landlords and others who, since 1896 have allowed their fields and vacant lands to be used for the erection of the Camps during the plague epidemic every year; and also to offer their thanks to the officers and other gentlemen, who had assisted the people in connection therewith.

THE SHIVAJI COMMEMORATION.—In memory of the great Maratha warrior Shivaji certain ceremonies were performed on Saturday afternoon in a temple at Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, Professor Rajaram Shastri Bhagvat delivered on the occasion an address on the life and career of the Maratha Chief, when Mr. Khare was called to the chair. A sermon was delivered the same evening. Yesterday afternoon, in an open space at Khetwady, an arena was held for the display of gymnastic feats and other exercises.

SERVANTS' NOISES AT MIDDLE COLABA.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged a number of natives of the servant class with being drunk and disorderly, and with creating disturbance at night, in Middle Colaba. Mr. Jones stated that the accused and people of their class made such noise as to disturb the residents of the locality at night. The accused were fined three rupees each, and the Magistrate warned them and others of their class of heavier punishment in future.

ROBBING A GRAIN-DEALER.—Ganpat Gorpie, a mendicant, was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with the theft of a cash-box containing Rs. 20, belonging to one Morarji Gopaldas, a grain-dealer having a stall at the Crawford Markets. On Friday evening the complainant saw the accused lifting up the box from the stall, and running away with it. He gave chase and seized him, before he got out of the markets. He was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—The Bombay police have been informed by Mr. Ernest Craige, a High Court Pleader, residing in a chawl at the junction of Moreland and Ripon Roads that, when he woke at seven o'clock on Friday morning he found his brother Vivian Craige, aged thirty-five, lying dead in his bed. The police enquiries showed that the deceased used to drink heavily. The body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Powell held a post mortem examination, and certified that death was due to alcoholic poisoning. The body was, under the circumstances allowed to be disposed of without an inquest.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer, commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry, will play the following programme of music, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Kaiser Frederick ... C Fredemann
Overture	Remontique ... Keler Bela
Valse	Amoretten Tanze ... Gunji
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ... A Sullivan
Intermezzo	Sylvia ... W Loraine
Polka Mazurka	Knitting ... Fuss
Valse	The River of the Years ... Liddell
Galop	Plaisir Carriere ... Bohen

A GHARRYWALLA'S ADVENTURES.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, B. Corstophan, a printer, was charged with disorderly behaviour. Dohan Hark, a hack victoria driver, stated that the accused hired his gharry about 8 o'clock on Friday evening near the Grand Bar, Fort, and after going about some places, returned to the Fort at 2 o'clock the following morning. On arriving at St. Thomas' Cathedral, the accused alighted from the gharry and ran away without paying his fare. The victoria driver gave chase in his gharry and came up with him and seized him, whereupon the accused struck him several times in the presence of a police sepoy. The accused stated that he engaged complainant's gharry at half-past 11 o'clock, and on discharging it at 1 o'clock paid him Rs. 1-8. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10. His Worship also ordered him to pay complainant Rs. 5-8-0 for fare and expenses.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held, yesterday morning, an inquest at Khetwadi, 4th Lane, touching the death of one Jehangir Cowasjee Patel, a Parsee, aged about 25 years, residing in the same lane. Bai Ratanbai Cowasjee Dadabhoy Patel, the mother of the deceased deposed that her son had been, for several years, a prey to rheumatism and was confined to his home. Formerly he was a Commissariat clerk. Day by day his malady increased and left him more depressed. When he returned home on Saturday evening from a walk, he went straight to his bed. At about 6-30 the same evening he was found breathing heavily, and was in a semi-conscious state. She asked him what the matter was, and he said he had taken eight annas' worth of opium. For the last six months deceased had threatened to do away with himself with opium. Dr. Jalbhoy Rustomji Vakil was called in to attend to the deceased. He deposed that the deceased died of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

A NATIVE MOTHER-IN-LAW.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard a case in which Luxmibai, a Hindu girl, aged about fifteen years, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused; while Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the husband of the accused. The girl lived with her husband, and her mother-in-law in Phool Gully, Bhindy bazar. On Friday morning, she went to the Bhuleshwar temple and threw herself into a well. A cry was raised, a large number of persons collected near the well, but nobody attempted to rescue the girl, who was struggling in the water. A "sadhoo" named Ramchairandas went into the well and rescued the girl. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, saying her mother-in-law beat her almost daily with pieces of fire-wood. Sometimes before beating her, she would also gag her. In consequence of such constant ill-treatment, the accused said her life became a burden to her, and she, therefore, fell into the well in order to destroy herself. She was an orphan, and had no relative to appeal to. The Magistrate sentenced the girl to one day's simple imprisonment, and warned the mother-in-law not to ill treat her. Rs. 5 were awarded to the "sadhoo" out of the poor box for his praiseworthy conduct in saving the life of the girl.

SAILANA NOTES.

THE weather has cleared and no more clouds are seen, writes our Sailana correspondent. It is getting hotter and a hot wind blows up to five o'clock in the evening, the nights are pretty cool and comfortable.

The heir-apparent and the second Prince of Sailana, accompanied by their guardian Mr. Bakhata varsingji, and Private Tutor, Mr. Modi, B. A., returned here from the Mayo College, Ajmer for the Summer vacation.

H. H. the Ranasahib of Badvani has for the present postponed coming to Sailana owing to some unexpected delay in effecting necessary arrangement for the intended visit.

The Dewan Sahib Mr. Rajkishonji returned from the districts and is engaged in preparing the yearly administration report of Sailana state. About the 10th instant, he is again to start on his tour.

The Shahibjada Sahib of Khan Bahadur Yarmahomed Khan Sahib, C. S. I., Minister of Jaora, has been ill since he returned from England. He has been suffering from some Lung affection and has gone to Indore for medical treatment. Dr. Thomasji, the Chief Medical Officer, Jaora has accompanied him as a medical adviser. It is hoped that the change will do him a deal of good.

KILLED BY A WINDOW SHUTTER.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jabobai, a Hindu girl, aged about ten years, daughter of one Rallabai, a widow living at Coombharwada, Rallabai, a corn-grinder, deposed that on Friday, at about 2-30 p.m. she, the deceased and one Harri were walking along the Kika Street, when suddenly a window shutter fell apparently from an adjoining house, on the head of the deceased. She was rendered unconscious and lay bleeding from wounds on her head. Goonaji Govind, P.C. 1932-C and others took the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries, at about 5-30 p.m. The police sepoy on enquiries learnt that the house from which the shutter fell belonged to Mr. Dwarkadas Kalubhai. Dr. H. A. Lafond, House Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital deposed that the deceased was in a semi-conscious condition, when she was brought to the Hospital. She had sustained a fracture on the left side of her skull, with a contusion over the upper lid of her left eye. An operation was performed and the fragments of the fractured bone were removed. But her condition grew worse and she died. In his opinion the death was due to the compound fracture of the vault of the skull with a depression. It could have been caused by the shutter falling on her. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN HISTORIC HOAX.

LORD Ampthill lately claimed for the Hindus the discovery of vaccination and quoted as his authority a passage from a book by Dhanwantari, the greatest of the ancient Hindu physicians, in which vaccination was clearly described. The "British Medical Journal" says that this passage is simply an interpolation and tells the following story of it. According to Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., on the introduction of vaccine innoculation into India, the practice met with great opposition from the natives and in order to overcome their prejudices Mr. Ellis, of Madras who was well versed in Sanscrit literature composed a short poem on vaccination in that Language. This poem was inscribed on old paper and was said to have been found, the object of the pious fraud being that the impression of its antiquity might help to reconcile the minds of the Brahmins to the use of a prophylactic drawn from their sacred cow.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1905.

THE NEW ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

In constructing the Zambesi bridge over the river in the vicinity of the Victoria falls, the British South Africa Company bore in mind the example of vandalism supplied by the hideous lines of walls and power stations on either side of the Niagara river, and took good care to preserve the beauties of their rival spectacle. Many travellers have endeavoured to compare the Niagara Falls with those of the Zambesi, but Mr. C. B. Fox, one of the engineers employed on the new bridge works, assures us that this is really impossible, since each has its own special characteristics. To begin with, the rock formation is entirely different. That of the Niagara, being limestone, wears smoother, but the basalt of the Zambesi is hard and breaks along a natural fracture at a given angle. Hence the forms taken by the water falling over a rough and jagged cliff are infinitely more varied and beautiful than in the American Fall. Chiefly to this igneous formation is due the curious zigzag course in which the Rhodesian Fall has worn its way backwards, which gives no room for the spray to get away as in the open gorge at Niagara. Thus the whole stupendous majesty of Niagara can be seen at a glance, while it is only by calling into play the memory and the imagination that the Victoria Falls can be realised as a whole even at low water. The latter have often been described and an outcry has been raised against the spoliation of the Falls by the approach of the railway. But we may have confidence in the British South Africa Company keeping intact what they rightly account one of their most valuable assets. Sir Charles Metcalfe and his engineers took very great care in choosing the site of the bridge and the design of the same, so the landscape will not suffer and no charge of vandalism can be brought against them. The bridge does not cross parallel and facing the Falls over the mouth of the narrow outlet from the main chasm, but is situated a quarter of a mile away from it and is also nearly at right angles to the line of the Falls and behind a sharp corner of the gorge—in fact, in such a position that it is almost impossible to view the Falls and the bridge at one and the same moment.

With a view to testing public opinion on the subject, a book has been kept at the engineers' camp. Most entries are favourable, one visitor going so far as to say; "The Falls in their present position cannot possibly detract from the beauty of the bridge. But why not have two bridges, and a circular railway between, so that passengers may have an uninterrupted view up and down the river of either bridge?" The man was somewhat of a wag, but it is evident he does not think the position of the bridge is such as to interfere with the glories of the landscape, or we may take it he would not have waxed humorous when he had the opportunity of raising his voice against the proximity of the structure. However, little objection can be raised to the bridge itself. It has no unsightly towers above the general level of the valley. It is of one main-arch of five hundred feet span, the parabola with two short end spans, bringing the total length to six hundred and fifty feet. The thrust of the arch is taken up by the solid rock at points some hundred and twenty feet down the precipices and the whole structure will be below the top of the gorge. Not only this, says Mr. Fox, but the railway approaches on either side are hidden in rock-cuttings for over quarter of a mile; and such is the propagating power of the climate that when the construction is completed, the undergrowth, even if left to itself, will, after a couple of wet seasons, have closed in round to such an extent that visitors will never suspect their existence until they have tumbled into them. The matter of temporary disfigurements of the surrounding country has been handed over to an expert from Kew who will doubtless cover up anything calculated to detract from the beauty of the scenery.

A description of the process of construction is instructive reading. In obtaining communication between the north and south banks of the gorge a box-kite was tried. But the rush of air caused by the water falling into the chasm finds its way through the "Boiling Pot" and down along the gorge and thus made the kite fly in the same direction. Rockets were next used, fired from the north bank, so that they might fall on the undercliff opposite. Despite great care in clearing the ground of all twigs, the string, which had been laid in serpentine coils, caught and snapped, and the rocket taking a downward direction hit the edge of the undercliff and exploded at the bottom of the gorge. In the second attempt the rocket flew well enough, but the string caught on the top of high trees and was only with some difficulty secured. By the string a light cord was hauled across and by the cord a copper telephone wire, later a five-eighths inch steel wire rope and by means of a windlass an endless wire and a "bosun's chair" on two pulleys, passengers and loads of five hundred pounds weight were conveyed backwards and forwards. After that, all things were comparatively easy, but it took several months to clean down the precipices of all loose boulders and stones and prepare the solid work for the foundation of the arch and end girders. When the railway reached the neighbourhood the heavy material was brought along, and a steelwire cable with an electric conveyor carried it across the gorge and enabled the builders and railway constructors to carry on their work. In constructing the bridge each half is built out independently of the other. The concrete skewbacks to support the base-plates and steel pins of the main arch are first put in on the solid rock, and during this period by means of electric erecting cranes, the end girders are built outwards and so on they will go until the two ends meet. Next month the work is expected to be completed and will be visited by the members of the British Association. To those who desire to visit the Victoria Falls, Mr. Fox recommends two inspections, the first at full or very nearly full flood, in May or June; then again at low water, when the beauty of the falling water, of the black rocks and the luxuriant vegetation can be seen and enjoyed in peace—about November or early December.

THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN. There are men in this country—planters and others—to whom the idea of the Legion of Frontiersmen will instinctively appeal. The Earl of Londsdale and those who are associated with him have hit upon an attractive scheme of utilising—for military purposes much talent and skill which would be of invaluable service to the Intelligence Department in time of war. The plan is so admirable that it is worth a considerable effort being made to ensure its success. The scheme has been set forth in a document as breezy as the proposed Legion will be unconventional in a military sense. The net is thrown wide, the only qualification for the Legion being knowledge which is acquired in schools of life which develop observation, resource and physical endurance. The old soldier or sailor, the miner or pearler, the cowboy, the mail-rider beyond the fences, guides, naturalists and even missionaries are eligible. The traveller who is independent of the railway and the payment of fares is admirably qualified for the Legion. The conditions of its constitution are that it is independent and civilian except on active service. It requires no public money till it is employed in war and desires to be free of the ties of military "sanction" with its difficulties of transfer, hard and fast training and medical examination. "We do not need military training" declare the organisers, "and medical examination would exclude nearly the whole of our membership. Few men have gained real frontier experience without suffering grave injuries, and we come from a schooling wherein the punishment for inefficiency is death." It is to be a truly irregular and picturesque corps. As befits its title and constitution the Legion will dress in shirt and belt and breeches with a Stetson hat and tiger band. Its footgear, too, will be distinctive. It will use the Russian national boot, which comes a span above the knee and is then pushed down to the knee cap. This boot has been selected, we are told, because the English riding boot cripples a man afoot and the cowboy boot needs an artist to make it. During the Boer War many desirable men in Canada who wished to join Strathcona's Horse were sent away disgusted because military regulations prevented them using their own saddles. There is to be no red tape of that quality about the Legion of Frontiersmen. "The best saddlery is that which a man owns already and prefers for use," say the Committee, and the Legion will be equipped accordingly. There is also wisdom in the statement that fighting scouts are impossible and, therefore, the scouts of the Legion will fight only in extremity. During the war in South Africa the value of excellent special corps, like Strathcona's Horse, the Bushmen, and the Imperial Light Horse was reduced by the necessity which obliged them to be tied to the wheels of an ox-transport train. It is the idea of Lord Lonsdale and his associates that with the use of a remount herd and pack-horse train mounted men might be given a mobility hitherto unknown in warfare. The Legion will develop this system for itself. The Legion will make its own herd of any local supplies obtainable. "Anything with hair on it" will serve, according to the enthusiastic organisers; and herders and a herd master will be detached and the pack train will be managed. New departure though it be, the whole scheme is so sensible and commendable that its success is much to be desired.

THE FREIGHT WAR. The news contained in the brief telegrams, we published some days ago, regarding the freight war between the German Hansa line and the P. and O. and the British India Companies has been supplemented by the home papers received by last mail, and judging from the position of things the German Hansa line would seem to have fallen upon evil days. In March last it withdrew from the conference of shipping lines between United States and South African ports, because, according to its agents in London, it considered that the British lines themselves had broken the agreement, and not, as has been commonly said, in order that it might establish an independent service. The present dispute regarding the traffic between Continental ports and India and Ceylon is due to the British Companies having withdrawn from a very unsatisfactory arrangement in order that they might have unrestricted liberty in the acceptance and carriage of cargoes between ports in Holland and Belgium and India and Ceylon. Of course, their withdrawal was equivalent to a declaration of war, especially as the Hansa line appears to consider that it has preferential rights on the trade between these countries. In 1889, it started direct lines of steamers to Indian ports from Hamburg and Antwerp, being the first firm to do this, and it has maintained them up to the present time. Competition, however, arose in time, and in 1893 the P. and O., the British India and the Hansa lines came to an agreement in which the position of each Company was clearly defined for the regulation of the Indian trade between Middlesbrough and London and Hamburg and Antwerp. This agreement was amended no doubt because it also proved unsatisfactory in 1898 whereafter it became terminable at two months' notice and permitted each of the British Companies six sailings for Madras and Calcutta and six sailings to Bombay and Karachi from Antwerp, provided there was more cargo than Hansa steamers could carry. It was also agreed that each sailing was to be limited to a certain quantity of cargo. As thus amended the agreement remained in force until the end of March, notice having been given by the British Companies on January 30th, and in the absence of a new settlement, which the attitude of the German line would seem to have precluded, a state of war now prevails. While the P. and O., and the British India Companies were only permitted such cargo as the Hansa vessels could not carry, it inevitably often happened, when some cargo was offered, that they had not a vessel available, and they were thus done out of a considerable share of the trade nominally assigned to them. Whatever the position was regarding the trade from British home ports, that regarding trade from ports, in the Netherlands was obviously unfair, and the contention of the Hansa line that a great part of the trade from Continental ports comes from South Germany does not make its attitude any more reasonable, since the British lines might with equal right maintain that the destination of the cargoes is British India. It is satisfactory to know that the British Companies do not apprehend that war will be less profitable to them than the peace purchased through an unsatisfactory agreement.

A HOME POLO COMPETITION. Many Army polo players in India will be glad to know of a new Polo Pony Competition, which is being promoted by the Army, Navy and General Assurance Association. The idea is to encourage the sport by offering a prize of a hundred guineas, more or less as may be determined later, for the Polo Pony proving itself to be the "best of the season." The result is to be arrived out by awarding marks for definite points as to play, purchase price or declared value, and soundness at the end of the season. A strong judging Committee has been suggested, which is to handicap the competing ponies according to particular rules concerning their cost or insured value, and a record of friendly games played, lost, drawn, and won, will be kept, which will be the basis for the award of marks. The plan is to some extent tentative as yet, but we are sure it will be approved by polo players, and they may like to learn the details of the arrangements when these have been fully settled. We hope that many Indian officers who will be home on leave will enter ponies for the competition, because upon the support given to the idea must necessarily depend to some extent the value of the prize.

H. M. S. HYACINTH, Captain the Hon. H. L. A. Hood, D. S. O., sailed on Saturday for Colombo, with Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinson-Willies on board.

THE Persian Gunboat Persipolis, Commander Abraham, sailed on Saturday for Busreh.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. & O. Co's mail steamer Arcadia were Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Lady Jehangir and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir.

DR. MARTIN, who has been sent out from England in connection with the scheme for studying the etiology of plague, is now in Simla and all available information is being placed at his disposal by the Civil Medical department.

WE Hear from Chitral that the earthquake on the 4th April was only slightly felt there.

MR. BRUNYATE, now officiating as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will be appointed Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department in the latter part of June "vice" Mr. Mant proceeding on furlough at that time.

IT is in contemplation to concentrate between fifty and sixty thousand men for grand manœuvres south of Delhi early in December. This will permit of an exceptionally fine review on the occasion of the Royal visit to Delhi.

No final decision regarding the retention of Dharmsala as a cantonment will be given before the report of the geological experts has been received. It is proposed to hut the Gurkhas now there so as to tide them over the present summer and rains.

THE Mahsud "jirga" have undertaken to inquire into the two recent outrages in the Zhob Valley and the Gomal. They have, of course, urged that they were not concerned in them. Local opinion on the subject is that there are signs of unrest in Waziristan, and extra vigilance is consequently being shown at all out posts.

THE new Governor of Herat, Shahgassi Mahomed Sarwar Khan, accompanied by the local Commander-in-Chief, Fer morz Khan, started last month on a tour of inspection along the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan. He will not only inspect the military posts, but will deal with local disputes among the people. His tour is expected to last three months.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick has been appointed to act as Secretary in the Home Department, Government of India at Simla. The Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, acts for Mr. Hammick as Chief Secretary of the Madras Government. Mr. C. M. Mallaly, Collector of the Nilgiris, fills the acting appointment thus created in the Board of Revenue, Madras.

IN commenting upon the steady increase of the population in the Rangoon Asylum the local "Times" says:—"We suppose climate has some effect on the course of insanity, and Mandalay would therefore be more suitable for a Lunatic Asylum than Rangoon, where the climate, in the case of sane, or presumably sane, people even, is found very depressing. It would be interesting to know if the 'Burma head' is a species of insanity, and whether, or if, it develops into mania, melancholia, dementia, idiocy, or what."

AMONG recent arrivals at Peshawar were a party of Barakzai refugees under Sirdar Dilas war Khan. They had come from Asia Minor in order to take advantage of the amnesty granted by the Amir of Kabul, and will, doubtless, be well treated on returning to Afghanistan. The Hazaras who have returned to their own country recently petitioned to have Shiah officials sent in place of Sunis, and this request is said to have been complied with, though the Government of the Hazarajat as a whole must necessarily for political reasons still be of the sect which is predominant in Afghanistan.

IN a leading article, the "Ceylon Observer" deals with the tendency of people at the present time to rush into anything where rubber planting is concerned. It deprecates the fact that it seems to matter little what are the reasonable prospects of future success or what difficulties or dangers lie ahead in the weary years of waiting, just let land be secured, a plausible prospectus be issued and then people, anxious for a "flutter" apparently tumble over each other in their haste to have shares allotted to them. Our contemporary concludes:—"It is indeed a thousand pities that this new promising industry has been caught in the swirling waters of a speculative boom; for when the excitement subsides, and sanity reigns again, the folly of the hour will certainly leave its mark. There will be inevitable loss to many and rubber culture will not be benefited a whit."

FADS AND FANCIES SEEN BY A PHYSICIAN.

ON CLOTHES AND CLOTHING.

WE wear clothes for decoration, protection, and decency; and it may be shown, to the surprise of those to whom the question is new, that the order I have given is chronological. With the decorative—which is ultimately the sexual—significance of clothes, I have here no concern. With their function as an instrument of decency I am also unconcerned save to remark on the obvious fact that though Decency, like Truth, may be immutable, yet "her outward forms"—to quote from one of Wordsworth's most magnificent sonnets—vary according to the time of day, the season of the year, the latitude and longitude, and half a hundred other circumstances. One might make many observations on the evolution of the sense of shame, or the "history of how the human skin became disreputable"—but this is not the place for them. I am, therefore, concerned merely with the "philosophy of clothes" as a means of protection.

And one may begin with that part of the body which, though the most important, and, in a sense, the most sensitive, yet requires the least protection, and that is the head, writes a physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The face, curiously enough, requires no protection at all, so we may concern ourselves with the scalp. Now, the two circumstances against which clothes protect us are cold and sun. (Damp sunless heat may be more injurious than either of these, but clothes cannot serve us in this respect.) The first fact, then, which is generally unrecognised, is that the healthy scalp requires no protection from cold. This stands to reason; for surely, if the delicate skin of the face, and the still more delicate surface of the eyeballs, need no protection from cold, why should the hair-protected and thick skin of the scalp require such protection? Furthermore, it is a cardinal principle of practical hygiene to keep the head cool and the feet warm. Nevertheless, we cover in our heads with various gear, and since these, in the case of men, are hardly ever properly ventilated, we become bald in consequence. Men often laugh at women's absurd little bonnets, which cover only a small area of the scalp; but has it ever occurred to the scoffer to ask why the shining bald pate is as common amongst men as it is rare amongst women? It is the ladies who have the laugh on their side, if they knew it. Here I may quote, for what it is worth, a statement which I believe to be well founded, that Binecot boys as a rule, do not become bald.

HATS AND BALDNESS.

However, the man who wears a hat, even when there is no sun, sooner or later, as a rule, destroys the natural protection against the sun with which he is endowed; and so, when the summer comes, he has a double need for protecting his denuded pate. There is no fad so egregious as the indiscriminate and superfluous wearing of hats to which convention condemns us, but, as for the protection of the head in summer-time, I have not space here to discuss the rational principles of clothing in hot weather, to which this may be referred. To this subject I may return at a more appropriate season.

Leaving, then, the head, which is the constant victim of the most irrational of all clothing-fads, let us consider the feet. It has been said that it is a cardinal principle to keep the feet warm. For this there are as good reasons as for the keeping of the head cool, though I have not advanced those reasons. By experiment on the lower animals, it is easy to show that the value of warm extremities is very real. If for instance, the bacilli of anthrax be inoculated into a normal hen, no result follows—to the hen. If however, you first devitalise the hen by standing her for some time with her feet in cold water, and then inoculate the bacilli, she will display the symptoms of anthrax, and will die. It is, therefore, necessary to keep the feet warm. But in this connection there is a curious fancy. It is that the danger lies in water. The feet must not get wet. The fact, however, is that water is dangerous only in so far as it tends to facilitate the normal abstraction of heat from the feet. Hence we are in a position to detect the fallacy which underlies the current superstition about sea-water. One often hears a mother or nurse say and children are quick to repeat and quote a doctrine so convenient that one cannot catch cold from sea-water. This is sheer nonsense, as is seen directly we realise that it is not wet, but cold that spells danger. Like other superstitions, however, it has an origin and this, I suspect, is that the germs of a cold are scarce at the seaside, and that, even when they are present, the open-air life and healthful play of the beach immunise children against their attacks. Hence, the mother who doubts my attack on her belief may be able truly to say that in point of fact, her children do not catch cold when they wet their feet with salt water.

Let us now consider the clothing of the trunk. Here, also, I have plenty of doctrines to oppose. One lately bruited is that people should be ashamed of themselves for wearing such flimsy, rubbishy clothes now-a-days, affording such a contrast to the durable and valuable garments which passed as heirlooms from their great-grand-mothers to their grandmothers, and so forth. But, on the contrary, the modern teaching as to germs and cleanliness assures us that these precious heirlooms may often have conveyed more than was bargained for; and that, in general, the less durable and the more frequently washed our clothing is the safer is the wearing of it. Here again, we can learn from we consummately clean Japanese. We need not consider, by way of instance, any actual garment, but let us take the familiar article the name of which literally means a garment to cover the head, held in the hand, and kept in the pocket—a pocket-handkerchief. It is a pity that habit of using "trashy" articles does not extend to the use of the Japanese paper handkerchief, which is destroyed after use, and not allowed to dry and disseminate in the house and the laundry the germs of colds and influenza, and even, I fear, of tuberculosis. I have no doubt whatever that in fifty years the present handkerchief will be looked upon as a sign of an ignorant, careless, and insanitary age.

Next, ere we consider the great "flannel-next-your-skin" fancy, let me refer to the study of the relative utility of the clothing of the two sexes, made a year or two ago, by, I think, a Viennese physician. I cannot lay my hand on the reference, and must therefore quote from memory his conclusion that the average weight of a woman's clothing—women being smaller and less muscular than men—is about 40 per cent. greater than the clothing of the opposite sex; and this, together with manifest disadvantages in movement and in protection against dirt and dust underfoot. Fortunately, the abolition of the old false and morbid conception of "womanliness," and the introduction of the sex to healthy open-air exercise, is gradually leading to a reform, no less real because invisible, in woman's clothing; and soon the "tempestuous petticoat," which so pleased Herrick and so displeases the hygienist, will be worn only in the drawing-room and the ball-room. Anything more idiotic than the petticoat, save from the point of view which Herrick—a quiet, country person—chose to assume in his secular lyrics, is not to be met in the whole catagory of fashions. Impending, heavy, unprotective, impossible to support without pressure on the vital organs, it has all the faults and no virtue save "tempestuousness"—if that be one. But I especially commend for consideration the facts as to the relative weight of the clothing of the two sexes, which further handicaps the smaller and (physically) weaker vessel.

ABSORBENT APPAREL.

Now as to the great gospel of flannel. Let us clearly understand that the indispensable character of any garment worn next the skin is that it be absorbent. It does not matter where the warm, that is, badly conducting—layer is placed, so long as the layer next the skin is absorbent. This property depends not upon the material but upon its texture; and wool may be woven into non-absorbent form, whilst other fabrics may be woven into perfectly absorbent forms; different makes of cotton-wool very widely in this regard, as every surgeon knows. There are flannel garments which are totally unfitted for wearing next the skin, or anywhere else, since they are almost as incapable of absorbing moisture or of permitting ventilation as is indiarubber.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE RUSSIAN FLEETS.

VLADIVOSTOK TORPEDOERS.

SAILING VESSEL CAPTURED.

RUSSIA'S LOSS OF OFFICERS.

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

A telegram from Saigon states that Admiral Rozhdestvensky with his fleet was lying near Sonkohe on the 2nd instant, but was preparing to sail on the 3rd and had informed the French authorities of his impending departure.

The Argentine Government denies the sale of warships to Russia. It is, however, quite willing to sell, but does not dare to deliver during the war.

The Quebeck police have stopped two torpedo boats built at Kiel for Russia and railed to Quebeck in sections for shipment as machinery. The shipment was nearly completed when stopped.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Reuter wires from Tokio that four torpedo boats from Vladivostock appeared on the West Coast of Hokkaido yesterday, and burned a small sailing ship.

The crew escaped and the Captain was made prisoner.

The Tsar, addressing 1,150 cadets at Tsarskoeslo to-day who have been promoted to officers, mentioned that they were promoted four months earlier than usual, owing to the heavy losses of officers in Manchuria.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that it is officially stated the Japanese advanced north of Tunghua, dispersed the enemy's cavalry and occupied Konyatai, 28 miles north of Tunghua, advanced on the 1st towards Fenchua from Fakuman and dispersed the enemy in the vicinities of Erhsiaotun and Tasiaotun, 30 miles north east of Fakuman on the 4th and occupied Papaotun on the evening of the 4th.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

World-Wide Scheme Abandoned.

THE FAR EAST SITUATION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

It is officially announced that the Grand Naval Manœuvres, arranged for next month, have been postponed as they may cause inconvenience if carried out then as planned. If not carried out entirely it will give the lessons desired to be inculcated.

This apparently refers to the world-wide manœuvres mentioned on the 10th December last, and is possibly due to the desire to have a large fleet in home waters on the occasion of the visit of the French squadron.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Reuter (Melbourne). says that the world-wide manœuvres having been postponed the Cadmus has been ordered to join the Clio on the China station. Both these ships are ordinarily attached to the Australian squadron.

The countermanding of the Naval Manœuvres evokes speculation of every description, but it is generally understood that the decision is due to the continuance of the war, and apprehension of causing delicate situations by grand manœuvres, while the Russian and Japanese fleets are at sea. Moreover it would be inconvenient to deplete the China squadron at the present time.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

The Feather Weight Championship.

In the fight for the San Francisco Feather Weight championship, Brett, who represented America defeated White from England in twenty rounds.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BULLOCK.

The statement that Brigadier-General Bullock would be appointed to the Egyptian Command is confirmed.

BIG PRICE FOR A HORSE.

Mr. Bass, the owner of Sceptre, has bought the stallion Cyllene for thirty thousand guineas.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen Draw with Australians.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings, and 224 runs.

Surrey has beaten Essex by 135 runs.

The match between Gentlemen of England and Australians resulted in a draw.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNS.

Defect Remediable.

ADMIRALTY RESERVE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Pretyman speaking at Ipswich said the accident to a particular type of gun revealed a certain defect which could and would be remedied without the least danger. These guns would not be fit for service, if required, and the Admiralty has a reserve of guns exactly in number and proportion which is believed sufficient.

OBITUARY.

Sir Robert Herbert, chairman of the Tariff Commission, is dead.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN UNREST AND REFORM.

Tsar and M. Witte.

AFFAIRS IN POLAND.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Tsar has dissolved the Ministerial Commission on the Schools question which was presided over by M. de Witte.

This is interpreted as a signal mark that M. de Witte is not in favour, following so closely, as it does, upon the dissolution of the Peasants' Commission which was also presided over by M. de Witte.

Despite the police prohibition a great secret meeting of the delegates from the numerous Provincial Zemstvos was held at Moscow, yesterday, to formulate the principles for the establishment of a National Assembly.

The Polish Socialist Organisation has ordered the strikers in Poland to return to work and declares they have given an impressive manifestation of unity, but the time is not ripe for a revolution, and the workers must now patiently prepare for a final struggle for freedom.

THE SERVANT DIFFICULTY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The servant difficulty is the subject of correspondence in the Calcutta papers. The Bengal Government which was approached on the subject not long since by the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association suggests the establishment of voluntary registration offices to facilitate the introduction of servants from outside Bengal.

INDIAN ARMY UNIFORMS.

The Commander-in-Chief has decided to drop the question of the abolition of the full dress uniform in the Native Army.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL BURNT DOWN.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The Bishop Cotton School here was completely destroyed by fire, this afternoon, the whole place burning like tinder, and the main buildings, including the chapel, library, dormitories, class rooms and armoury being burnt out in a couple of hours. The fire appears to have originated in a kerosine oil cooking stove in the quarters of Mr. Lee, one of the masters, and quickly spread to the timbers of the floor and roof. The fire brigade left the structure to its fate. The effects of the boys were mostly saved, and hospital and house and masters' residences were also kept from catching fire by the exertions of Mr. Lewis and his staff, assisted by the boys who all did splendid service. The boys have been moved to the Central Hotel which has been rented for their accommodation, the day-boys returning to their homes in Simla, and it is hoped to reopen school to-morrow.

The fire started about 4 o'clock and by 5-30 the place was completely burnt out. No lives were lost, the only person damaged being S. Rogers, one of the boys, a lad of about nineteen who is in hospital with a badly cut hand.

PROJECTED NEW RAILWAYS.

The Indian Railway Board has sanctioned a survey under the Government of Burma for a light railway from Bhamo to Tengyuch about 146 miles.

A survey by the agency of the Bengal North-Western Railway Company has been sanctioned for a metre gauge railway from Benares to Allahabad, a distance of about 75 miles.

A survey by the agency of the Madras Railway Company has been sanctioned for lines on the two feet six inch gauge from (1) Dharmakuri via Palakodu to Krishnagiri about 32 miles, and (2) from Palakodu to Bangalore on the Southern Mahratta Railway, a distance of about sixty miles.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of the Indian Civil Service by Sir Hugh Barnes is notified.

Captain Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, has one year's leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Gunter, Survey of India, has seventeen months' leave with effect from June next.

Dr. Bloch, Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle, has six months' leave, Mr. Devadatta Bhandarkar from Bombay officiating.

Mr. R. S. Troup is appointed Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest Service, Dehra, vice Mr. Jackson reverted to the Burma list and Mr. A. J. Gibson is appointed instructor vice Mr. Hole reverted to the Punjab and Central Provinces list.

Mr. Todd, Deputy Conservator of Forests, reverts to Burma.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the execution from loan funds of a project for irrigating Pivi Island at the mouth of the Kistna River, Madras Presidency, by means of pumps.

It is notified that the Secretary of State having sanctioned certain increases to the administrative staff of the Public Works Department, Burma, the following promotions are ordered :—Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Burma; Mr. C. E. Housden, as Superintending Engineer, and Mr. W. J. A. Bird, as Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle.

Brevet Colonel Waller, Deputy Accountant General, P. W. D., has one year's leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. M. Mones, is posted for employment with the North-West Frontier, Militia.

Major Erskine, Political Agent, Rajputans, has three months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The usual technical report, by the Comptroller General, is published on the cash balances and resource operations of the treasuries for the twelve months ending last September.

Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, has six months' leave.

Major Jones, I. M. S., Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, has seven months' leave.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EARTHQUAKE FUNDS.

The Relief of the Gurkhas.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Kitchener fund is now £2,140 including 100 guineas from Lord Roberts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has opened a fund for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake.

SIMLA, MAY, 6.

The following has been issued from Army Head Quarters :—The Commander-in-Chief has heard from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with reference to his appeals for funds on behalf of the military, that he was mistaken in supposing that the Earthquake Relief Fund, now being raised by the Lieutenant Governor, was to be devoted solely to the relief of the civil population, and that soldiers and their widows were not to participate in its benefits.

His Excellency is informed that the object of the Lieutenant-Governor's fund is not to compensate for loss but to relieve distress, and that in relieving distress no distinction will be made of race, creed or class, any distressed Gurkha soldiers and their widows and orphans being therefore included.

Lord Kitchener's fund has, however, a wider scope and is intended not merely to alleviate immediate destitution (which cannot arise in the case of soldiers or their dependents until they leave their regiments), but to relieve the widows residing in Nepal, to assist the sufferers in making a fresh start in life, to support those who can no longer support themselves or their dependants, and to provide some compensation for those whose property has been destroyed by the earthquake.

It is expected that regimental contributions in India to Lord Kitchener's Fund will be general. The 1st Brahmans have headed the list with a contribution of Rs. 500.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following are further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	24,545	11	9
H Kemball	100		
O C	75		
Brig General F H Plowden	100		
A Farsi Sympathiser	30		
Wallace and Coy	1,000		
E J U	5		
Bai Ratan, wife of Kilis Zaverchund ...	5		
Greaves Cotton and Coy	300		
Sympathy	50		
Mr and Mrs Dhunjibhoy Chinoy in sacred memory of Dorabji Nowroji Chinoy	30		
Motibai Dorabji Chinoy in sacred memory of her deceased husband	101		
Cassidas Tribhowandas	5		
A S M	10		
Behman Pestanji Wadia	5		
J N T N	15		
Soonabai J Padshah	10		
Total ..	26,386	11	9

MUSKETRY PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following is the result of the competition for the Commander-in-Chief's and Judges' Musketry Silver Cups :—

The Silver Cup for British troops has been won by "B" Company 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers with a score of 228 points. The Silver Cup for Native Troops has been won by "E" Company, 36th Sikhs, with 150 points.

The Magdala Gold Medal has been won by Lance Naick Mahbub Shah, 92nd Punjabis, who made 90·95 points at the Burmah Rifle Association meeting.

The Nanpara Cavalry Cups have been won by the 3rd Hussars "D" Squadron with 180 points and 4th Cavalry "B" Squadron with 222 points.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup and Rs. 300 have been won by the Queen's Own Corps of Guides No. 1 Double Company.

AN INDIAN BATTLEFIELD.

Government have sanctioned the erection of pillars to mark the site of the battle of Miani as the disappearance of the old landmarks, villages etc. has made it difficult for the ordinary observer to identify the site. A plan and brief account of the battle will be affixed to the central pillar.

INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London, the 5th instant, states :—The "Standard" understands that the difficulties between Lord Kitchener and the Military Member will result in the adoption of a modified Army Council, with restrictions on the basis of the Military Department.

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

POONA, MAY 7.

Kingston, a well-known race horse, died in Bombay. It was sick continually of fever for several months. Since his importation, Kingston passed into several hands and was last owned by Mr. Roberts. He was the winner of many races on the Indian turf from 1903.

RAIN ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

Severe hailstorm accompanied with thunder and lightning fell between Jokah and Miraj on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The line was submerged in many places. About three inches of rain fell.

LOCUSTS IN BELGAUM.

Locusts are still in the vicinity of Belgaum. A great swarm was seen passing towards the south.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

The heat in Poona is very great. 107 degrees were registered in the shade this afternoon.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

ADMINISTRATIONS come and go, Commanders-in-Chief plan Snowdon over again and abandon it, Members of Council burst into the greater glory of Lieutenant-Governors and go hence. Heads of Departments arrive at the sorry hour of retirement, and the tide of the Secretariat ebbs and flows perpetually; but one feature of Simla knows no change, the Gymkhana. The Simla Gymkhana is mainly the charge of the Viceregal Staff, and it may be that the imagination of the Viceregal Staff is a constant quantity; certainly it is an unfailing one. Every mid April the same poster greets us upon the Mall, announcing that the "First" of the Annandale gathering will be held upon an approaching Saturday. It comes as regularly as the rhododendrons; it is like the earliest bird of spring, and has the same look of courage. It is an "avant courier" of the whole mad and merry season, and many hearts beat higher at the sight of it.

The first Gymkhana is like all the others in the Gymkhana part, because there are only so many things that you can do with ponies and potatoes, and sums in arithmetic, and needles and thread; but it has a special feature before these things begin—there is usually a Staff lunch. This is one of the pleasantest functions of the year, partly because it is in itself informal and has a touch Arcadian; and partly because it comes before any body is jaded by the pace of the season. All sorts of staid and serious people go down to the Staff lunch, people who perhaps never visit Annadale again in the course of the season, and stay cheerfully on afterwards during the progress of the "events," so that the first Gymkhana is more representative of Simla proper, important and departmental, than might be expected. It took place, with every feature as usual last Saturday. I wondered as I made my way down the "long road" why one did not go oftener for the mere beauty of the deodars of that broad and gradual descent. They stand in close primeval ranks all over the western slopes, and the sun lurks in glorious parallels among their flat branches. Annandale itself, at the bottom, has changed in the last two years into a charming place. They have put a window in it, which looks out upon the agreeable prospect toward Tibet. The window was incidental to the project of improving the race-course, but that is of no consequence, the window is there, half a soft Himalayan hill pulled down, that used to form one side of the cup-like prison wall that made the Annandale of other years so hot, so cold, so one didn't quite know what, but at any rate so depressing. It is now a sheltered play-ground with a pretty view; and a touch of substantiality as well as charm has been added in the chalet-like club house, which replaces the casual refreshment-tents of former times. All this we owe in very great measure to Colonel Baring, the Viceroy's retiring and regretted Military Secretary, who tackled the uninviting problem of Annandale some three years ago with the present result. It must have been with no small degree of sentiment that Colonel Baring surveyed on Saturday the charming scene, he has done so much to create, for the last time, before departing for new and very different planes of activity. He carries Simla's best thanks with him and the hope that he may be as successful in wider operations in the City as he has been in the sylvan scope of the Annandale Gymkhana.

The war in the Far East has been so uneventful of late that attention here has veered from speculation on Admiral Rhozdestvensky's prospects to the nearer interest of alleged differences in high places in Simla. The personal aspect of the question is not one that I need refer to, further than to say that, living amongst the officials concerned, I have seen nothing of the friction, which scribes in London would have us believe exists. The public side of the matter is more important, since the question has been raised as to the need of change in the existing system whereby the Government of India exercises control over the army. This system is not so complicated, but that even non-military readers can easily obtain some general idea of its nature. The army, though, on a larger scale, occupies a position in the administration not unlike that of such organisations as the Post Office and the Telegraph Department. The Commander-in-Chief is its executive head. He exercises over it the control which, in the case of the Post Office, is exercised by the Post Master General. His functions are so important that the Secretary of State was direction by the India Councils Act of 1861 to appoint him to be an Extraordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council. Such appointment is personal in each case, and instances can be quoted, where officers have acted as Commander-in-Chief without being placed upon the Council but the custom of such appointment has become so general that a seat upon the Council has come to be regarded as one of the regular dignities of the post.

The position of the Commander-in-Chief in Council differs from that of Ordinary Members, chiefly in that the Commander-in-Chief does not hold a portfolio, whereas Ordinary Members do. The distinction arises from the fact that it is contrary to constitutional precedent for one and the same individual to perform simultaneously the executive functions, which the chief command of the army implies, and the administrative duties, which belong to the Government of India. It thus comes about that the Military portfolio is entrusted to a Military Member, who is independent of the Commander-in-Chief, and that a Military Department, which is also independent, exists in connection with the Military Member for the scrutiny of proposals put forward for the sanction of the Government of India by the Commander-in-Chief and by the heads of the Ordnance and Supply Departments, which are like the army itself independent charges.

The Military Department is merely the military office of the Governor-General in Council. The Commander-in-Chief can explain his recommendations in Council and has a vote on the ultimate decision, but the Military Member brings up the case, and the orders of the Government issue through the Military Department.

The principal object of this arrangement is to enable political and financial considerations, as well as military ones, to be looked into, in each case before a decision is arrived at. The Military Member is only powerful in so far as he is the mouth-piece of the Council of the Governor-General, a body of which the Commander-in-Chief is himself a member.

Where the Commander-in-Chief is able to carry the Governor-General and his Council with him, on any particular point, no objection on the part of either the Military Department or the Military Member can prevail. Where this is not the case, it is clearly a mistake to describe any difference of opinion that may exist as being with either the Military Department or the Military Member.

The system may not be perfect, but it has worked well upon the whole in the past. Officials have no more immunity from friction with each other than have other classes of mankind, and the greater the number of safeguards, that are provided, against hasty and ill considered action, the more must, necessarily, be the opportunities for friction to arise. This has not been held to disqualify the system of safeguards elsewhere nor should it do so in connection with the control of the army in India. There is much to be said in favour of some redistribution of duties between military departmental heads, and financial decentralisation is probably capable of being carried, with advantage, very much further than at presen. Such reforms as there, however, are not incompatible with the present general system of administration.

THE general opinion harboured by the public concerning the growth of rubber is that it—and Para rubber especially—requires much moisture, or, at any rate, a moist soil. But a notable case to the contrary has been afforded in Lower Haputale, Ceylon, where in a clearing of tea and rubber exposed to a three months' drought, it was the tea that faded away, while the Para rubber plants grew amazingly. In commenting on the fact, the "Ceylon Observer" says :—"Does this not also explain the successful growth on Kepitigalla (which we recall as a woe begone coffee estate as little likely to be turned into a gold mine as any abandoned "wattle" in Ceylon) and other parts of the Matale and Kurunegala Districts?"

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

"THE GREEN HOWARDS" vs. CUSTOMS H. C.

JUDGING from the numerous entries, the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament of 1905 bids fair to be an immense success. No fewer than seventeen teams have entered this year, including the Grant Medical College, the Connaught Rangers, Elphinstone College, Ajmere Athletic Club, East Lancashire Regiment, Pioneer Hockey Club, Elphinstone High School, Customs Hockey Club, "The Green Howards," New High School, Parel Gymkhana, Cathedral High School Old Boys, Bishops High School, York and Lancashire Regiment, Poona Wanderers, and the Royal Scots. Two matches were originally arranged to be played on Saturday when the Royal Scots were to meet the Poona Wanderers on the Cooperage ground and "The Green Howards" (Yorkshire Regiment) from Colaba were to try conclusions with the Customs Hockey Club on the Marine Lines Maidan. On Saturday morning, however, a wire was received to say that the Poona Wanderers had scratched, thus giving a "walk over" to the Scots. In consequence of this alteration in the programme the match between the Bombay Customs and "The Green Howards" was transferred to the Cooperage ground, where a large concourse of spectators lined every side of the quadrangle. A disappointment, however, awaited them, for they no doubt expected to see a game fight between the Royal Scots and the Poona Civilians, whereas the alteration made a big difference. The Poonaites from their former performances on their own ground were considered dangerous in the present Tournament, and it is to be regretted they did not come down. On the Hockey field the Royal Scots, too, have won their laurels, but since their last appearance in public some changes have occurred in their team which make it doubtful whether they will show as strong a combination this year. Mr. E. R. Fischer, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, has to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements that prevail on the Cooperage, and on Saturday part of the evenings sport was much enlivened by the Band of the Yorkshire Regiment, which discoursed excellent music. From the onset it was evident to the on-lookers that the Customs team was completely outclassed by their opponents who at no period of the game were at all pressed and at the call of half time comfortably annexed two goals to the Civilians' nil. On crossing over a third goal was added to the total within a short time of the resumption and thereafter hostilities were more or less confined in the Customs half. For the Customs, Louth proved a very serviceable man at goal and but for his excellent defence, the Military would probably have added more goals to their credit. The half-backs too proved very "nippy," but generally speaking the combination was comparatively weak and the passing rather faulty. For the Military, Corporal Cutler was a tower of strength at right full back, while Corporal Mitchell at centre half back and Private Fraser at centre forward were indeed very handy. Private Carpenter at goal is said to be very safe at his post, but on this occasion he was hardly troubled. Details :—

The game was originally fixed to commence at 5-10 p. m., but unfortunately owing to one of the Custom players having turned up late, hostilities did not start till ten minutes latter. "The Green Howards" defended the Bandstand end and immediately from the "bully" off rushed the game into their opponents' circle where an exciting skirmish ensued. Fraser somewhat misjudged his final hit and the ball went wide. From the resumption the sphere was worked to midfield from whence it was again returned to the Customs circle. Fraser eventually sent in a well-judged shot which found the net, the Colaba team thus annexing the first goal of the evening. From the "bully" at the centre of the field the Yorks maintained their prestige and kept their antagonists well hemmed in their own half till the ball went out. A foul "throw in" by the Customs was appealed for and given and the Yorks were soon after granted a penalty corner. This made matters even hotter for the Customs, who though they made a game fight of it, were, from a spectator's point of view, fairly outmatched. Another exciting skirmish in front of the Customs goal ensued, but Walker just missed the net by barely a foot. From another skirmish near the Customs goal the Soldiers secured a second corner but failed to convert. The "bully" on the Customs "25" drew the sphere again into the Civilians' circle and Louth's mettle was more than once severely tested, and the ball again lodged wide of the posts. From the resumption the Customs centre forward broke through an opening and transferred the venue of hostilities to his opponents' territory, where "carry" and "sticks" against some of their own players were the means of the Military again regaining ground. With the game in the Customs half, Lamyen shot through to Mitchell and the latter found the net, thus scoring the second goal for his side. The "bully" at midfield found the Military again on the aggressive, but near the Customs circle "carry" against one of their own forwards averted what would have inevitably been another goal. The half time whistle soon after sounded with the game at midfield, the score standing as follows :—

"The Green Howards"	2 Goals
Customs	Nil.

On changing ends the Soldiers almost immediately from the resumption once more put their opponents on the defensive, but the ball was frequently sent into touch and eventually the Civilians gradually regained their lost ground and found their way well up into their opponents' half where Walker drove the sphere into touch to save. From the "throw in" the Colaba team again attacked and gave the Customs forwards another busy time of it. Mitchell ultimately sent in a well-judged shot and notched the third goal of the evening. The Customs players did not, however, appear to have lost heart and on resuming made a game fight evidently determined to alter the gloomy state of affairs, but every attempt at goal was foiled. At this stage the ball went out several times. Gilbert, from a skirmish near the Military circle, broke away and with some brilliant passing his forward line ran the ball dangerously up in front of the Customs goal where the Civilians were put to some tough work. Gradually hostilities were again transferred to the centre of the ground where some give and take play was witnessed and the war was once more carried to the Customs half where it was confined for the rest of the period, the game ending in an easy victory for "The Green Howards." Scores.:—

The Green Howards	3 Goals.
Customs	Nil.

This afternoon the Bishop's High School meet the York and Lancashire Regiment on the Cooperage, while the game on the Marine Lines Ground will be between the New High School and the Parel Gymkhana, play in both places commencing at 5-10 p.m.

THERE is said to be every probability that the body of Lord Francis Douglas will be delivered up by the slowly moving glacier this summer. It is forty years since the terrible accident occurred by which Lord Francis Douglas lost his life during the first ascent of the Matterborn. Despite prolonged search, no trace of the body could ever be found. In the last forty years, however, the glacier has been descending regularly and rapidly, and, according to natural laws, the portion of the glacier where the Alpinist fell should reach the valley this year. The body should be in a perfect state of preservation and easily recognisable.

COL. W. LLOYD, private secretary to the Duke of Westminister, told an amusing story at a meeting of the Chester Charity Organisation Society. The late Duke of Westminster, he said, once received the following letter :—"My Lord—I am about to start a horse-breeding establishment in the Midlands. I shall be very grateful if you will finance me. I should like to add that this establishment will be carried on on strictly Church of England principles. The late Duke handed the letter to him (Col. Lloyd) after writing across it, "Sorry I cannot finance the man, but should be glad to see Church of England gee-gees when they are ready.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Textile Trade Topics.

LANCASHIRE'S PROSPERITY.

ARTIFICIAL SILK COMPANIES.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

THE general prosperity of Lancashire is subject, of course, to qualifications, and a typical instance comes before us in a weaving shed of some 1,000 looms, which has generally made such things as zephyrs, cambrics, handkerchief cloths, and other light goods for the home trade. The shed has been running full time for the last six months with the result as the manufacturer puts it that no profit has been made. During the last three months of 1904, there was it is said actually a loss, but this has been made up in the first three months of this year. This result was accomplished by turning the greater part of the looms on to shipping goods and probably the next six months may be expected to show a fair or a good rate of profit. The shed is not a ramshackle one but a modern, well-managed concern. But though according to the manufacturer there has been no profit, it should be stated that 4 per cent. interest has been paid on capital and that this should be considered a mere preliminary that cannot be dignified by the name of profit may, perhaps, suggest an explanation of the curious circumstance that Lancashire manufacturers can go on losing money without coming to absolute disaster. To lose in this sense, is merely not to receive.

The calico printing industry, which was slow to share in the revival of prosperity in the Lancashire cotton trade on account of the extreme difficulty, which printers experienced in obtaining cloth, is now doing very well. In fact it is said that the orders on printers' books at the present moment are heavier than for years past, and the difficulty in obtaining deliveries of cloth from manufacturers is steadily diminishing. The actual production of prints for the expired quarter of the year has probably, for the reason already given, been comparatively light, but those engaged in the trade appear to be fairly well assured of acting employment for the rest of the year.

The H. B. Claflin Company in their market letter dated Manchester, April 19, say that American cotton goods have been in further demand for export, especially for the Red Sea market, whilst for China a very large business has been crowded into those months available for delivery before the close of navigation. Considerable engagements extending into the early months of 1906 are also mentioned. It is added that with the increased transport facilities in China a further demand may be expected a little later on, but, of course, much depends on the progress of the war and the course of exchange.

In a financial letter of April 8, Mr. Henry Clews presents a glowing picture of the present industrial activity in the United States. The principal railway systems in spite of recent improvements, are still overtaxed with traffic. The South and West with good prices for their agricultural produce are prosperous, and in the East, the iron and steel boom is unprecedented. Already the demand for pig iron has overtaken the enormous capacity of American furnaces, and importation is beginning. The railroads are buying freely of steel rails, bars, and locomotives, and the rapidly growing demand for iron and steel for all sorts of construction work has sent up the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation to record prices. Land values also are rising rapidly, new buildings of all kinds are being erected, and real estate is experiencing "one of those periodic booms for which the United States is noted." Mr. Clews points out, however, that in the past a real estate boom has usually marked the climax of the great upward movements in the United States, and while the top of this particular wave may not yet have been reached there is no reason why this particular movement should prove an exception to the well-established rule.

"The English wool-clipping season is drawing on apace, and already in the early districts sheep have been shorn. Naturally home farmers are hoping to realise the high values which obtained three months ago, but on the average, home-grown wools in Bradford have come down 2d. per lb., against 3d. for corresponding qualities from New Zealand and the River Plate. It is yet too early to say what will be paid for English new clip wools, but it seems likely that unless America again enters the field, and more Japanese war orders are given out to-day's prices will not be improved upon. If the Eastern war is continued, however, we are certain of further 'khaki' orders, and these were an important factor in the crossbred wool boom at the end of last year. The markets to-day for domestic sorts are very slack, and holders are awaiting developments.

The great discrepancy existing between the estimates of expert authorities in the matter of copper production deserves some attention. In the British markets we are accustomed to rely a good deal upon the estimates of Messrs. Merton, who have, no doubt, exceptional means of arriving at a conclusion. But other markets believe in other estimates and a well-known German firm who have been dealing with copper for something like a century estimate the year's production at 652,522 tons, which is some 40,000 tons, or 6 per cent. in excess of the figures given by Messrs. Merton. However, the matter may stand, one thing is abundantly clear—namely, that we have not enough definite information about the rate of copper production, and this is generally the case, when the Americans dominate any staple. Another thing, also, is becoming obvious, and that is that all the theories about the exhaustion of the world's copper supplies, which were rife some few years ago—when copper production touched half a million tons per annum—are but theories.

With reference to a recent note on the flotation of artificail silk companies with doubtful prospects of success, it is now stated that one of these concerns, the Societe pour la Fabrication de la Soil Vegetale (Systeme Haeck), of Brussels, has convened a general meeting for the purpose of winding up the company. It would, no doubt, be rash to assume on the strength of incidents of this sort that the artificial silk industry is essentially unsound, for in the development of a new industry based on patented scientific processes it may be expected that there will be competitive patents, and that some of them will prove to be less valuable than others. In fact there is now so much capital seeking semi-speculative investment in industry that every conspicuous success is pretty sure to induce a correlated crop of failures. Moreover, the artificial silk industry on the Continent has already grown to such dimensions and the product appears to command such a certain market for well-defined uses both in Europe and in America that it can no longer be treated as a thing of merely scientific interest. But it is very remarkable that in England both the industry and the product should still be regarded with comparative indifference or even disfavour.

A proposal brought forward several years ago for the production of artificial silk in the neighbourhood of Coventry caused silk manufacturers to pay special attention to the article, and a number of experiments were made on the looms of Bradford, Macclesfield, and Leek concerns. The results were not satisfactory, and the leading firms in the trade announced their preference for the supplies yielded by the silkworm, Lord Masham, the head of Lister and Co., Limited, of Manningham Mills, being at one in this respect with Mr. Brocklehurst, the largest silk manufacturer in Cheshire. The objection to artificial silk was that it had no cover; it weaves like wire, Lord Masham said. Apart from this, its wearing qualities were condemned as not answering the requirements of manufacturers or consumers, and although the material takes a brilliant dye the colours were found to lack the permanence secured in the case of pure silk. Exposed to rain the material suffered greatly in appearance, and the general conclusion in England was that artificial silk was rather an interest-

ng product of chemical ingenuity than a commercial success. During the past five or six years, however, the material has gained, as we know, a respectable commercial footing in other countries than England, and it is obvious that many of the objections made to it at first were such as might be removed with further knowlebge and experience. Nevertheless England seems to have clung to its first unfavourable impression, as a glance through any large wholesale stock of silk in a London or Manchester warehouse will show. Our silk manufacturers still affirm that in considering the forces against which their tradè has to contend it is much more profitable to study the competition of Japan in cheap silk piece goods and handkerchiefs and the influence of mercerised cottons than to trouble with the artificial silk produced by the various processes of the Comte de Chardonnet at Besancon and of Herr Linkmeyer and Dr. Lehner in Germany and Switzerland. It may be so; but it must be hoped that we are not neglecting opportuuities which, after they have been successfully cultivated in Germany and France, we may have reason to regret.

A Customs circular shows France to be troubled by ingenious evaders of her merchandise marks law. Henceforth the importation is prohibited of goods whose marks might lead the unwary to suppose that the articles were French made. Cloths stamped an Louvre, for instance or hosiery branded Loubet, without any clear indication of foreign origin, are held to transegress the law. Customs officers are warned to watch for such atttempts at deception as are indicated by marking the word Importe in varnish that may easily be removed at the destination. Similar devices were formerly much used in the case of imports into England, when the declaration of origin was made on some wrapper that the retail customer would never see. It compares also with the new famous clipping of the words "printed in Holland" from a Christmas publication. But for deep guile committed under the nose of officials perhaps a Sicilian example is not to be bettered. According to the Ora, Palermo, a thousand bags of sumach were shipped to New York with the warranted pure brand on one side and 25 per cent. lentisco on the other. It was the latter legend that presented itself to the eyes of the vigilant officers of the port. But in the hold of the ship a little gang of men with brush and water were removing this evanescent piece of frankness as quickly as the bags came down.

FADS AND FANCIES SEEN BY A PHYSICIAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

These facts are beginning to be recognised, and I could name quite a dozen firms which now make a point of supplying linen, silk, and cotton undergarments which are perfectly absorbent, and far more comfortable than wool to sensitive skins. Cricketers, too, are learning rightly to appraise the virtues of flannel and now-a-days one sees relatively few flannel shirts in the field, their place being taken by lightly-woven and often perforated linen or cotton shirts, which are better in every respect.

The reader does not need telling that all his clothes are of the same temperature, when he puts then on; and that their relative "warmth" is a matter of heat-condition. But air is a bad conductor of heat, and we should be in a bad way, if our clothes did not permit of our being endued with many broken layers of air. It follows that loose clothing is far warmer and in every way better than tight clothing of the same weight and material. Not only does it retain for us much warmth without any addition to the weight of our clothes, but it permits of the evaporation of the noxious gases, which the skin exhales as continuously as the lungs. Indeed, tight clothing of any kind—corset, garter, collar—is objectionable, and it is a real cruelty to force growing children to compel them to retain their clothes when they are outgrown.

Lastly, let me refer to the extraordinary delusion that every one should wear the same amount of clothing. The skin is the great regulator of the temperature, and its activity in this regard varies in different people, and, notably, with the degree to which its functions are usurped by articial means. This property of the skin explains the possibility of the contrary error—the fact that one sometimes hears a man boast that he never wears an overcoat, or that he wears the same clothes summer and winter. This is a particularly silly fad. It would be as rational to refuse to avail oneself of cooking and modern methods of preparing food, on the ground that Nature has given one teeth, as to disdain the advantage of modifying one's clothing with the occasion, simply because one has a cutaneous apparatus which, not without cost to the vital energies, can maintain the temperature of the body constant in summer and in winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of State has decided that all officers of the British and Indian armies moving on duty between India and England or vice versa, and entitled to passage whether in transport or private steamer, shall be exempt from deductions on account of messing for themselves, but that the rules at present in force in regard to messing of families, whether entitled to passage or not, shall remain unchanged Lady nurses and departmental officers and officers of the Royal Indian Marine will also receive free messing when entitled to passage between India and England, or vice versa.

The above decision will have effect in England for all voyages commenced after the 1st April 1905 and in India for all voyages commenced after the 3rd May 1905.

In connection with the divisional organisation of the Army, recently introduced, Government have delegated to Divisional Commanders the power, hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Generals commanding, of sanctioning advances to officers, warrant officers and units for the building or purchase of houses or mess houses in cantonments.

Special arrangements regarding the transport and supplies for the Sapper companies ordered to Kulu are now being made.

The 7th Gurkhas will move from Darmsala to Bakloh for temporary location. The 2-1st and the Depot 1-1st Gurkhas will, as recently stated, be placed in huts at Dharmsala until the experts have reported whether the station should be retained as a permanent station for troops or not; the 19th and the 2-9th Gurkhas will be located on Birpur plateau adjoining Dehra Dun for the summer.

ARRIVALS, MAY 6.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Ebbs, 1st Northampton, Regt. on duty from England.
Lieut. A. F. Redfern, 7th Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Lieut. A. Taylor, R. F. A. on leave.
Lieut. H. D. Watson, 25th Punjabis, on leave, from Sialkote.
Lieut. Qr. Mr. H. Brooke-Knop, 12th Rl. Lancers, on private affair's from Umballa.
2nd Lieut. L. Comrod, 12th Rl. Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Capt. O. J. Ureen, Comdt. 6th Inf. on leave, from Peshawar.
Lieut. A. J. S. Biscoe, 1st R. I. Rifles, on leave, from Meerut.
Col. G. Wingate, I.A. Comd, Staff, on fur. to Europe.
Lieut. R. T. Arundell, 20th Rajput L. I. on fur. to Europe.
Capt. H. Palkard, Comd. Staff, on leave, to England.
Lieut. A. J. Biscoe, R. I. Rifles on leave, to England.
Major R. F. Eorsbie, R.E., on duty, to Dehra Dun.

DEPARTURE, MAY 6.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. Belcher, 1st Northampton, on leave, to England.
Lieut. B. Lloyd, 1st Northampton, on leave, to England.
Lt. Col. L. Hall, R. A. M. C. on leave, to England.
Lieut. G. B. Harrison, 125th Rifles, on leave to Karachi.
Lieut. T. S. Coates, R. A. M. C. on duty to Poona.
Lieut. H. D. Watson, 25th P. on leave, to England.
Lieut. A. Taylor, R. F. A. on M. C. to England.
Capt. O. J. Ureen, Comdt. 6th Inf. on leave, to England.
Capt. D. H. McNeile, 19th Lancers, on leave, to England.
2nd Lieut. R. H. Ebbs, 1st Northamps, Regt. on duty to Jullundur.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. Brooks-Knop, 12th Lancers, on private affairs to England.
2nd Lieut. L. J. Ormood, 12th Lancers, on M. C. to England.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

There is a remour that the Treasury has been broken into, and Rs. 700, or, as some say, Rs. 7,000, abstracted, and the thieves caught at an outlying village. If this is true, it will be the second sensation Sholapur has recently experienced, the fisrt being a big fire in the city.

Government, writes our correspondent, has ordered the laying out of a farm for rearing bulls near the Motibag Tank. If the amenities of the latter pleasant spot are impaired, let us hope that the agriculturist will benefit.

The police have been campaigning somewhat vigorously of late against the Kaikadis, a caste whose members are responsible for most of the recent gang crimes about our Hyderabad frontier. These people are nominally basket-makers, and leave their women in huts in British villages, while the men "wander about seeking what they may devour." A recent dacoity in a native state village over our southern border, where a ryot was beaten to death, has just been traced to these people, and it is possible that somewhat drastic measures will now be taken to rid the frontier of them.

The weather has been seasonable for May, i. e., alternately steamy and cool, still and stormy, with rain and sunshine and thunder constantly interchanging. It is not pleasant, but it is promising of a good season. The scarcity which was expected has not developed itself, a test work near Karmak having attracted not a single labourer.

Plague is declining with the hot weather, but there has been a lively out-break of small-pox—"uninduced small-pox" (i. e., not vaccination spots) as the vernacular quaintly calls it. Vaccination is to the fore, but the villager smiles when he hears that grown-up Sahebs have been vaccinated. He is not so easily deceived!

Mr. McNeill I.C.S., on special duty in connection with Agricultural Banks or Co-operative Credit Societies, as they are to be called, recently visited Tadvala in Barsi taluka, where villagers evinced a desire to have a bank, and a village bank at Tadvala is now in process of formation. Tadvala is the present objective of the Barsi Light Railway extension, which, it is hoped, will stave off from Barsi some of the industrial decline which threatens it owing to the diversion of its trade by the Nizam's Godaveri Railway.

TOBACO AND ITS POISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Smoking of tobaco may be perhaps good in its own way, but it is a decided fact that its active principle, the nicotine, is very weakening to the heart and the nerves after some time, even though it be smoked in strict moderation. Love of smoking is generally always so strong and tempting that a smoker after having given it up for some considerable time returns to it on some pretexts or other. It is therefore not unreasonable to say that any medical man who can find out a remedy to deprive the tobacco of its nicotine and render it harmless of the injurious after-effects of smoking, will surely be thanked by the users of tobacco. The use of tobacco has been so very extensive and universal that something substantial should be done or suggested to render the herb harmless. Some weeks ago I made an experiment by mixing a moderate dose of sulphate of iron with a single dose of Gudaku which is used in smoking a Hukkah this was tried for about a week. Every time a smoke was to be enjoyed the medicine was mixed with the Gadaku and smoked. The result was that the smoking was rendered more pleasant and aromatic and the after-effect was quite without. That relaxation and feeling of weakness which is generally felt after smoking ordinary tobacco. This experience of mine has been unexpectedly confirmed to some considerable extent by the fact that the "Monteur Scientifique" has an article describing experiments by Sotang on filtering tobacco smoke through cotton wool impregnated with perchloride of iron, which robs it of most of its nicotine and some noxious chemicals. The method can be applied to pipes and cigar holders.

No matter whether perchloride of iron is used or its sulphate is used in neutralising nicotine, all the same the base is iron, and the iron which is a sure blood tonic and an oxidising agent of a superior order in strengthening the heart and the nerves, can undoubtedly render the tobacco harmless by robbing it of its nicotine. But a question naturally arises as to which is the better method of improving the quality of tobacco, by removing or neutralising its poison, whether the impregnation of cotton wool with iron for filtering the tobacco smoke or mixing the iron itself with tobacco in the shape of powder or solution before preparing it for smoking purposes as cigars or gudaku for hukkah and pipe. In my humble opinion both the methods should be tried and a cheaper and a more efficacious process should finally be adopted. Indeed, it will be a great boon, if tobacco can be rendered harmless and an amountof pleasure, aroma, and mild soothing inebriation be preserved for the smokers of tobacco after robbing the herb of its active principle and noxious chemicals. This is the subject impressing to the users of tobacco as well as the sellers and manufacturers of tobacco cigars and cheroots. If more experienced medical practitioner or officer will kindly throw some useful and more light on this matter it will be accepted with grateful thanks by my humble self as well as the general public.—Yours &c.

SAMALDAS.

Sailana C. I. 4th May, 1905.

WORKING WITHOUT SHUTTLE GUARDS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, on Friday, in which Mr. J. D. F. Engle, First Inspector of Factories, had issued a summons, under the directions of his Chief Inspector, against Mr. R. H. Crabtree, Manager of the Sassoon and Alexandra Mills, Bombay, for working the factory-looms without shuttle-guards, contrary to sections 12 (c) and 15 (c) of the Indian Factories Act.

The case for the prosecution was that as far back as the 24th of August last, the defendant was directed to provide the shuttle-guards, and again in November his attention was called to it. In the same month the proprietors of the Mills, Messrs, E. D. Sassoon and Co., were also written to on the subject, and they were informed that unless the requisition was complied with, proceedings in the Police Court would be instituted. The Chief Inspector received a reply to the communication promising to act in compliance with the requirements of the authorities within the space of two months, which would mean, on or about the 23rd February 1905. On 20th April the mills were visited by the Inspector who found that the looms were still unprovided with the shuttle-guards.

The defence was that when Mr. Engle first came and notified the necessity of attaching the shuttle-guards, steps were taken to order out a large supply of the article from England. A quantity arrived in Bombay in March, and a considerable number of them were already attached to the working machinery; the work was being hurried on with regard to the remaining ones.

The Defendants were fined Rs. 15.

GAMES.

Messrs. A.G. Spalding and Brothers, the well-known golf, athletic and sporting goods specialists of Fetter Lane, London, have just issued their 1905 Catalogue, setting forth the newest types of clubs rackets, balls, nets and posts, bats, polo sticks and all the accessories of out-door games for which this firm has long been famous. Sportsmen and the general public will find in this illustrated list opportunity for a choice of the best weapons in any line of sport. Specially worthy of attention is the Spalding "Gold Medal Racket," introduced by the firm last season, which they supply with the broadest guarantee ever given. A number of championships have been won with this racket by players. One of the secrets of its construction is the insertion of elm in the shoulders in place of the time honored cane, or any other material. There are four models of this racket, each distinctive, but all of equally good quality. The dearest of these, with extra stringing in the central portion, is twenty-one shillings and sixpence. That for ladies is sixteen and sixpence. Another welcome novelty is the "Champion Tennis Post," a thoroughly practical improvement on such things. The depth 24 inches, to which the pointed uprights go into the ground, secures stability, and this is made still more certain by three claw clutches of heavy wrought iron that, once placed in position, render shifting or shaking of the net an impossibility. The ratchet is on an improved plan, with a particularly strong leverage. The tighter this is drawn, the more rigid do the posts become by the resistance of the triple clamps in the ground. The price of a pair of these lasting posts is four pounds.

TO PROTECT AGAINST THE SUN.

"I. M. S." writes in the Pioneer,—In the opinion of many it is the actinic rays of the sun that are responsible for sunstroke, as distinct from heat-stroke. By the actinic rays are meant those rays of the spectrum which are most powerful in producing chemical changes; they are said to occur in the blue violet and ultra violet of the spectum. What I now have to say about them is written for the benefit of those who having to expose themselves much to the sun's rays find that they suffer from it. Should any of your readers derive as much benefit as I have from adopting the very simple precaution I am about to mention I shall be well repaid. A good deal has already been written about the immunity from the effects of the sun conferred on those who wear red or yellow inside their hats, and lately an enterprising firm has been advertising a shikar cloth woven with a backing of red.

Now, granted that red cuts off the actinic rays while admitting light, it must be granted that if light is not required, black which contains all colours would fulfil the same purpose.

My own experience is as follows. Some 16 years ago I was stationed in Bengal, and being fond of shooting used to go after snipe as soon as they came in. Anyone who has done this knows how intolerable the heat of the sun is so early in the year, and that in spite of a big topee and a spine protector one soon gets exhausted. The fact of having to wear a coat to keep off the direct rays of the sun adds to the heat and consequent exhaustion.

One day an albino native came to my hospital suffering from severe general eczema. He said it was due to working in the sun, and that he suffered like this because he was white. This appeared to me very possibly true, and I advised him to wear a black jacket with a white one over it, the idea being that the black would stop the actinic rays and the white the rays. There is no doubt I think that the "tanning" of our skins produced by the sun is nature's endeavour to protect the nerve terminals. Sunstroke, not heatstroke, is very possibly produced by the irritation of the nerve terminals inhibiting the heat centre of the brain by over stimulating it.

It has also recently been pointed out that Rontgen rays effect the tissues of people with much pigment in their skins less than the very fair. I never saw my albino again, but thinking over his case I thought I might try the same plan myself. The result was the next time I went out shooting I wore a thin black shirt with a thin white one over it and no coat. This I found answered my expectations perfectly. I felt, as was actually the case, as if I were in the shade. Not only this, but owing to the thinness of the material one was kept cool by free evaporation. An interesting point is that the sleeves of the black shirt were shorter than the white one, and when I returned in the evening I found that my arms were quite white as far as the black shirt extended but brick-red beyond. I commend this point particularly to ladies. I once tried wearing two white shirts insted of a black and white one, but soon found the heat intolerable. I think a red undershirt might answer just as well, but black is as a rule easier and cheaper to get.

There is no doubt that tinted glasses are a great protection to the eyes, and I always like a black or red lining to a straw hat. I feel certain that if soldiers were given thin black shirts to wear instead of their thick flannel one for marching in the sun far fewer men would fall out.

I don't lay any claim to originality in these remarks, so I trust no one will say that this was known a hundred years ago. It may have been, but very few people seem to know it now.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Committee of this Association for the last year states:—

The present Nursing staff consists of:—Two qualified European nurses, and one qualified native nurse (night supt.) There are also three qualified native nurses, three unqualified native nurses, and one probationer native nurse. This establishment has to perform the whole of the hospital nursing service by day and night; and it is obviously much too weak for the duties which it has to perform. Although the funds are not sufficient for any considerable increase in the number of nurses, yet even if money were available nothing could be done until proper provision is made for their accommodation. Adding sundry expenses the total annual expenditure on the nursing staff amounts to Rs. 5,327-13-11, thus showing an increase of Rs. 597-13 11 over last year's expenditure. This expenditure is met in the first instance by voluntary contributions which amount to Rs. 3,119 8 0 aided by a grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government and by an income of about Rs. 70 per annum derived from money invested. It is evident that if there is to be any increase in the strength of the staff, or if quarters are to be provided and the whole service put upon a sound basis, a sustained and whole-hearted effort is needed on the part of every individual member of the Committee. To obtain reasonable efficiency in nursing, the following staff is the minimum that is required:—One lady superintendent, three European charge nurses one for each landing (the nurse with the lightest charge to take charge also of the operating theatres), ten fully trained native nurses, as many native probationer nurses as can be obtained. The lady superintendent will take charge of this establishment and exercise general superintendence. Including sundry expenses the total annual cost for this staff will be about Rs. 12,200 which compares favourably with the nursing expenses of other similar institutions and may be regarded as the absolute minimum cost of efficiency.

LACK OF NATIVE SUPPORT.

It is a matter for great regret that, while most of the leading English firms and and Banks in Bombay are assisting this Association with annual subscriptions in aid of the nursing fund, little or no assistance has so far been received from the members of the different native communities in this city. It is to be hoped that this apathy will disappear when it comes to be realized that owing to the excellent management of the hospital and the care bestowed on the patients, advantage is taken of the institution by increasing numbers of native patients. As things are at present, it would be difficult to maintain the existing nursing staff but for the regular contribution of the English firms. Another way in which aid may be legitimately asked for is by an application to the Municipal Corporation of this city. In November 1903 they were requested through the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum, payable, whenever possible, from the Corporation's grant to the hospital, but not liable to stoppage in the absence of savings. In reply the Corporation on 4th February 1904 informed the Committee that they could not alter the arrangement then in force, pending settlement of the question of the transfer to them of the responsibility for Medical relief in exchange for Police charges. This reply was most disappointing. It may now be advisable to approach the Corporation once again on the subject. The number of in-patients during the year under report was 2 592 and that of out-patients was 11,400. (daily average of in-patients being 101'5 and that of out-patients 95'4). As usual 20 beds were reserved for women and children. An appeal for an annual subscription has been made to the G. I. P. Railway authorities and the matter is under their consideration.

ROWDY STUDENTS.

PRINCIPAL STORY HISSED AT GLASGOW.

The graduation ceremony was performed at Glasgow University on April 18 and the event was made the occasion of one of those disorderly scenes which are, it would seem, almost inseparably associated with Scottish student life. The proceedings, as far as the students were concerned, were conducted with the same disregard of authority which on a recent occasion brought the University of Aberdeen into such unhappy notoriety. While the various degrees were being conferred the Glasgow students fusilladed the members of the Senate with a fire of irrelevant comment and sang scraps of popular songs, while the catcalls and other noises made the ceremony somewhat of a farce. Several times the academic function was brought to an abrupt halt by the rowdyism and when at length the last degree had been coferred, and, in accordance with custom the head of the University should have delivered his address, Principal Story came forward and said:—

I intended to have made some remarks, but I have too much respect for the Senate and for myself to give an opportunity for the renewal of the howling disturbances and gross discourtesies with which we have been met to-day.

The Principal's rebuke was received by the students with the greatest disapprobations the hissing being loud and persistent, but nothing further was done, and the graduation ceremonial came to an untimely close.

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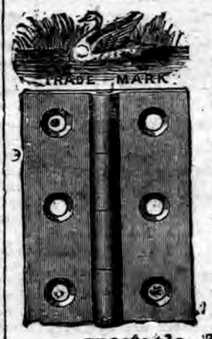

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REVIVALS AND HYPNOTISM

In his contribution of "Old Deary Leaves" in the April number of "The Theosophist" Colonel Olcott has the following interesting reference to the phenomena of religious "revivals":—

I went with friends to Exeter Hall, where there was a Salvation Army meeting presided over by General Booth. I was glad of the opportunity to see this marvellous man at his work and study his method of "conversion." It presented no mystery whatever to the student of hypnotism: it was from first to last an hypnotic seance at which the brass band played a conspicuous part. I think I have mentioned this elsewhere, but it will bear repetition for it furnishes the key to the whole subject of the results of revival meetings. People who are naturally sensitive go there and steep themselves in the psychical emanations of the place, gradually succumb to the powerful influence little by little are worked up to the crisis known among Continental psychologists as an hysteric explosion, and then, according to their temperaments more or less extravagently shout, sing pass into convulsions, are taken out to the special room provided for such cases and there enroll their names as postulants; and after they have become somewhat quieted they are re-conducted into the meeting and take their places in front of the platform. However it may be elsewhere, I can affirm that the rhythmic playing of the Exeter Hall band was identical in character with that of other musical soloists or bands whose object is to lull the hearer, or at any rate the participant, up to the condition of hypnosis. It is late in the day for us to begin saying that sound vibrations as well as colour-vibrations, powerfully affect not only man but animals; that by both, the emotions of sublimity, hatred, love and fear may be excited; everyone knows the specific effects of a military march played by a regimental band, of dance music played by an orchestra, and of the sublime notes of the Gregorian Chant when played on the organ. According to temperament again listeners are either mildly or powerfully affected; sometimes driven to extreme degrees of excitement; and lastly, veteran investigators of mediumistic phenomena know that from the first the company attending a circle are asked to sing so as to harmonise the conditions. The snake-charmer of India, with his tom-tom and pipe, draws the serpent out of his hole and makes him balance on his coil, and sway to the rhythm of the music; and then there are those wonderful Aissoues of Tunis and Algeria, who are thrown into a state of hypnosis by monotonous beating on their huge tambourines, in which state they can stand unharmed on braziers of burning coals, chew up and swallow lamp-chimneys and tumblers, and inflict upon themselves the most cruel wounds, which do not bleed and instantly close when the Sheikh of the company lays his powerfully mesmeric hand upon them. In truth, I might devote many chapters to illustrations of this subject but the only object of this passing notice is to call attention to the fact that the mystery of religious revivals and conversions is to be found explained in the demonstrations of hypnotic science. On the evening in question I saw more than sixty persons "saved."

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS.

It is just three months since Mr. J. Starling completed his first visit to India, undertaken in the interests of the Industrial Missions Aid Society of London. Last week he again landed in Bombay, this time accompanied by Mrs. Starling, his stay in England having been less than two months. The Directors of the I. M. A. S. have asked him to remain in India for at least twelve months, during which time he will act as Secretary. His address for the present will be, c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Bombay. At a meeting of the Bombay Advisory Committee held this week, among the subjects considered were the following: Firstly, the weaving industry at the Russellpura Orphanage, Mhow, under the direction of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. Negotiations are in progress for the taking over of this work by the I.M.A.S. Secondly, it was decided to take over from the London Missionary Society in South India a young but promising fibre industry. It was started last year by one of the missionaries of the L. M. S. in the hope of providing employment for the Christians living in village communities, during more than half the year when other work is scarce. This year it is intended to extend the venture, affording work for some hundreds of people. The capital required is not so large as in the case of highly technical trades the oversight necessary is also small, while employment is provided for a great many; thus it seems to be an eminently suitable undertaking. Mr. Starling's first concern now is to visit Ahmednagar and Mhow returning to Bombay; after that he expects to turn south to the scene of the fibre industry above-mentioned. We feel, the industrial conditions in Mission circles in India, call loudly for just such help as the I.M.A.S. seeks to be able to afford and we earnestly hope one scheme after another may be aided till it becomes well established. The greatness of the end in view should prove a stimulus to the surmounting of all obstacles which may be encountered in the pathway of success.—"Bombay Guardian."

THE ARAB REVOLT IN YEMEN.

THE SURRENDER OF SANA.

Reports from Aden state that news has been received there that the Turks have evacuated Sana, the capital of the Yemen, and have delivered the city to the Arab followers of the Imam of Sana, who entered it and occupied it.

The city had been besieged for the last six months by about thirty thousand Arabs. The Turkish garrison was about five thousand strong. Both garrison and inhabitants were eventually reduced to starvation. After all the stores of food were exhausted they lived on the domestic animals, including donkeys and dogs. The Imam's policy throughout has been not to attack the city, but to reduce it to surrender by cutting off supplies. With this object in view he devoted his attention mainly to preventing convoys from approaching the besieged place.

The Turkish Redifs, who arrived at Hodeida, the Red sea port of Yemen, last month, brought with them an enormous quantity of food as well as large supplies of ammunition. Their intention was to relieve the beleaguered garrison. The Arabs allowed the greater portion of the Redifs to enter Sana, but cut off the rearguard, which was in charge of all the supplies. A sanguinary battle ensued, and the total losses on both sides during the fight are estimated at five thousand. In the end the Arabs were victorious, and captured all the provisions and the ammunition.

Other towns in Yemen have been already occupied by the insurgents. These include Dhamar, Raimah Hadda and Amran. The population welcomed the arrival of the Arabs, as they are Zaidees.

UNSEEMLY EXCURSION.

MME. NOVIKOFF'S STORY OF MR. BALFOUR.

Mme. Olga Novikoff, has contributed an article to the "Novoe Vremya" on the English Press, in the course of which she makes several characteristic digressions. She stops, for example, to say that the English are so proud of themselves that they think the highest complement they can pay a foreigner is to compare him to an Englisman, and she relates how disappointed an English lady appeared when she declined such a compliment, asserting that she was a Russian, and a genuine born citizeness of Moscow. In her references to the action of the Press during the Hull incident excitement the day after Mr. Balfour spoke at Southampton, she says:—

A friend of mine turned reproachfully to Mr. Balfour asking 'how he could allow himself such an unseemly excursion,' and he replied, 'Oh, I know, I know, after all it was not nice, but it might have been worse if I had not amused them or had gone counter to them. You see, they expected an ultimatum.

It may be remembered that during the visit of the Sardar Inoyat Ullah Khan to India, a sepoy of his escort jumped out of a railway train in order to recover his rifle which had fallen upon the track. He escaped without injury and he has had his reward since his return to Kabul. In addition to receiving a cash present of several hundred rupees, he has been promoted to the rank of Subedar; and the Amir has ordered that two companies of Infantry shall be raised from the tribe to which he belongs to serve as a special bodyguard to the Heir-Apparent. Incidents such as these take us back to the Middle Ages when a soldier's devotion to duty frequently made his fortune with the Prince or General under whom he was serving.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

TRADE IN THE EAST.

The fifty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on April 19th at the Cannon Street Hotel, Sir Montague Cornish Turner presiding.

The Chairman referred in terms of eulogy to the services of Mr. Howard Gwyther, who retired from the Board of Directors at the commencement of the year. I am glad to report, the Chairman proceeded that during the past year we have found a healthy state of trade to exist in the East almost without exception, in spite of the terrible visitation of plague from which India is still suffering, that country has had a year of exceptional prosperity, both as regards her import and export trade. The Financial Member of Council has been able to show a handsome surplus and to produce a Budget sufficient to justify a further material reduction in the salt tax which will benefit in some degree the mass of the people of India. The reduction of the tea duty by 2d. in the pound recently declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is also a step in the right direction, assisting as it does a very important industry in India which deserves every encouragement both at the hands of the Indian and British Governments. It is an industry absolutely sound in itself, but is passing through a cycle of depression. The present wheat and seed crops, we hope may be up to the average though the abnormally cold weather early in the year has dimmed the prospects, which at one time were unusually favourable. Our deepest sympathy must be extended to those whether Europeans or natives, who are sufferers by the recent terrible earthquake in northern India. Many have lost their nearest and dearest, and a much larger number will have lost their homes and most of their possessions, and for these help must be given and will I am sure, be gladly given both here and in India. In the Far East our attention is centred on Japan where in spite of the war with Russia, the trade of the country not only maintains a normal level, but shows an appreciable expansion. The value of imports has for 1904 reached the high figure of 371 million yen, being an increase of 54 million yen over 1903, while exports were valued at 3.9 million yen or an increase of 30 million yen over the preceding year. It is noteworthy that the exports of silk goods show a substantial increase owing to the self-denial of the wealthy classes, and that the present rice crop is estimated at 20 per cent., over the average. As a matter of fact, the war appears to have had little or no ill effect on the trade of the country, and with a population of 45 millions Japan can count on 3 1-2 million to recruit the ranks of the army, of which she is so well served. It is well to remember how greatly Japan's commercial interests are interwoven with those of Manchuria and Korea. Those countries supply Japan with large quantities of foodstuffs and take in exchange textile goods manufactured in Japan. Immigration from Japan to Korea has been in progress for some years and about 40,000 Japanese have settled down in Korea. Bearing this in mind, and the fact that the East Asiatic trade of Japan amounts to some 43 per cent. of the whole of her foreign trade, it can be seen how vital and essential to our ally is the policy of the "open door." Let us hope that one result of this unhappy war may be the absolute and rigid maintenance of

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

in China, by which means we may look with hopeful certainty to the peaceful and progressive development of that country. I will call your attention to the remarkable development of trade now in progress between America and the Far East. From a recent report I gather that America's Eastern trade has grown from 93,000,000 dols. for the whole of 1903-4 to the same figure for the eight months of 1904-5 so that the trade for the latter twelve months promises to amount in value to 150,000,000 dols, or an increase of 60 per cent. in one year. Apparently America aims at monopolising the trade of the Far East. The American participation in foreign loans has been an unusual feature of the financial year. Besides taking a large slice of two Japanese loans a Cuban loan and a Mexican loan have been appropriated by the New York financiers. With regard to the report which you are asked to adopt to-day, I would remark that the past year's business has been of a satisfactory nature. I can, indeed, congratulate the shareholders upon the results, especially in a time like the present, when a war of such magnitude is in progress, one of the combatants being Japan in which country this bank has large and increasing business transactions. We have so far steered clear of losses, and we shall continue the same careful and watchful spirit which has regulated our dealings in the past. But competition grows apace many fine become finer and to ensure reasonable returns the volume of business must necessarily be multiplied. In other words, the turnover must be doubled or trebled. This, of course, involves an expansion of our risks—ordinary and legitimate risks of business but which have to be faced and must be provided for by an increase in our reserve. This gentlemen, is our justification for adding to our reserve, and our action will be recognised I trust, as a measure of ordinary prudence. We have recommended a bonus to the staff, which, in view of the absence of a bonus last year, is by no means excessive, and is thoroughly well earned. I feel sure that this will meet with the hearty approval of shareholders. We have added £20,000 to the Superannuation Fund for two reasons. In the first place with the increase in the bank's transactions a larger staff becomes absolutely necessary and secondly as years roll by the number of those who will become eligible for pensions will inevitably increase. As regards the building fund the amount set aside is not excessive in view of all contingencies. Then as to

THE DIVIDEND.

The matter has received very careful consideration at the hands of the directors. Their policy is to proceed carefully and cautiously, to maintain a steady dividend, rather than rush up to a point which cannot be maintained in times of depressed trade and so prove disastrous to those who are dependent on their dividends from their investment in this bank. Without making any definite or specific promise, we hope gentlemen all things being well to meet you next year with a report which may justify our declaring a slightly higher dividend than that which has been recommended for your acceptance to-day. I now move that the report now presented together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account be approved and adopted.

Mr. Emile Levita seconded the resolution.

Mr. John Squibb said there could be but one opinion amongst shareholders as to how directors and staff had produced such almost phenomenal results.

With regard to the dividend he said you have taken the wind out of my sails. I was very dissatisfied with the dividend for this reason. At the beginning of 1903, you brought in £47,000 odd, and you carried out at the end of the year £ 3,000, which was equal to 2 per cent. on the capital. Last year you brought in £63,000 and you carried out £80,000 which is again 2 per cent. of the capital. I drew attention to this last year, when Mr. Gwyther was in the chair. You increased your carry-forward by 2 per cent. on the capital, which I think the shareholders might fairly say they ought to have as an increased dividend. As regards the increased dividend you have given us, you could not give us less than 1 per cent., so I do not think we have much to thank you for, but you could increase the dividend by 2 per cent. more while still giving the amount to the staff which you propose and increasing the reserve fund, and the carry-forward would be the same as you started with. However you have taken the wind out of my sail; you cannot pledge yourself, but you have given a sort of promise that we shall be liberally dealt with in the year 1905, and I hope you will be able to see your way to do so.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman propose that a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended December 31st last be declared, payable on and after the 26th inst.

Mr. William Christian seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G., Sir H. Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., was re-elected a director, and the motion of the Chairman seconded by Sir H. Cunningham, Mr. H. Neyill Gladstone was also re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. W. Halford, seconded by Mr. F. H. England, Messrs. M. N. Girdlestone and Mowat were re-elected auditors, and their remuneration was increased from £.00 to £150 each per annum.

Captain Wemyss Quin, 21st Logras, Mian Mir, writes to a contemporary: "It has been proposed to hold a coursing meeting next year in India on the lines of the Waterloo Cup. Several coursing men have expressed their willingness to subscribe towards a Cup and the chief difficulty, a Judge, has been overcome, an experienced Officer having consented to judge the first year. I think a sweepstake for 64 dogs at Rs. 16 or Rs. 25 would fill well, and if a good start were obtained all would go well in future years. I should be most obliged to anyone who would help me with suggestions of any sort replace, time, etc. I am personally of opinion that any greyhound should be allowed to run, and not only English, but that all should be registered in the N. I. K. A., at any rate for the first year or so, till we can stand on a firm basis of our own. Many native dogs, owing to the excellent condition of their feet, will beat English greyhounds after two or three courses. I have been promised about Rs. 1,000 already towards a Cup."

PAUL JONES.

THE RECOVERY OF HIS REMAINS.

John Paul better known as John Paul Jones whose body has just been discovered in an ancient Paris graveyard, was borne at Kirkbean, a pretty village in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the 6th of July, 1747. His father was a Scotch peasant, gardeer to the Hon. Robert Craik, a member of Parliament. Kirkbean is close to the Solway Firth, so that the little John Paul began his sea-service in his father's fishing boat at a very early age. When he was twelve years old, a rich shipowner from White-haven chanced to see him handling a fishing-yawl in a violent squall of wind. He managed her so cleverly that the shipowner offered to apprentice him aboard one of his ships a brig called the Friendship, then loading for the Rappahannock river. To this arrangement the boy's father willingly consented. The articles were signed, and the boy at once departed for Whitehaven to join his ship. He made several passages to Virginia during the next three years, but his owners became bankrupt before his articles had expired. Being anxious to complete his seatime, he passed the next few months on slave ships trading between Guinea and the West Indies. He made money in this trade by private ventures so that in 1768, when he returned to Kirkcudbright, he was able to trade (or smuggle) for a while upon his own account. He was at this time a young man of considerable reputation. He was a thorough sailor a fair linguist, and of handsome figure. He had killed his man with a belaying pin (one named Jungo Maxwell, a mutinous negro), a fact which had caused him to be tried for his life. He had also acquired a considerable estate in Virginia through the death of his elder brother. In 1773, he left the sea in order to settle upon this estate. For the next two years he worked there as a farmer with an old Scotch soldier who had fought in the Indian wars, and it was at this period he took the name of Jones.

In 1775, when the War of Independence began, Paul Jones laid his services at the disposal of Congress. He was at once employed in fitting out an old East Indiaman as a 28-gun frigate, a task that needed a good deal of sailor craft. She was an old ship called the Alfred, and she was not strong enough to stand the shock and strain of heavy cannon. But by patching her up with stanchions he managed to make her decks strong enough to carry a battery of six, nine and twelve pounder guns. He then rechristened her with pine plank, and took command of her. The next year he took command of the sloop-Providence, and went cruising in her on the Banks, of Newfoundland. He took eight English vessels and narrowly escaped capture on more than one occasion but he was what he called a lucky sailor, and though his escapes were brilliant bits of seamanship he always held that there was more luck than sense about them. They made his reputation, however, so that in 1777, he was sent to command the Ranger a new American frigate that had been built on new lines as a swift cruiser and commerce-destroyer.

At this point in his career, Paul Jones becomes the brilliant raider of the story-books. He was now a slender, black-haired, blackeyed, swarthy sailor-man in a blue uniform. He had a crack ship under his command, an infinite Desire for Glory in his heart and a sealed packet in his cabin that was to bring the news of Burgoyne's surrender to the Court of France. It was a chance for him to show his seamanship for it was essential that the despatches should be delivered swiftly. The Ranger was of a lovely model and very greatly overmasted and Paul Jones determined to drive her from the Isles of Shoals to Nantes. He did drive her to some purpose, for he hoisted every rag she could stagger under without lying down. I had sailed with many captains, said her lieutenant, but I never had seen a ship crowded as Captain Jones drove the Ranger. He drove her through it till she groaned, giving little rest to any man aboard, for she was often down on her beam ends. Paul himself was often on deck for twenty hours at a time. The glory of that passage is said talked of in ships' forecastles and sung about it, with a rousing chorus. He carry the news to London!" is still sung at sailors' sing songs. But as a matter of fact, the news was delivered by a French merchant, who beat Paul Jones by twelve hours. The Ranger refitted at Brest, and then sailed for the Irish Channel. She arrived off Whitehaven on the 23rd April (at 12 was a Breast of White Haven," says his log), where he fanned with forty men. He burnt a ruined battery and set a ship on fire, and then made off across the Solway intending to kidnap the Earl of Selkirk as hostage for the better treatment of American prisoners, the old nobleman being at home. But his men stole some silver from the Earl's butler about a hundred pounds' worth,—a booty which was afterwards returned. He then sailed for Belfast Lough to attack a twenty-gun sloop-of-war, H M S. Drake then lying at anchor in the lough to protect the shipping. A fierce engagement was fought between the two ships on the 25th of April. The Drake was probably of equal force though her crew may have been inferior to that of the Ranger as many of her men were newly raised. The action took place in the April twilight in a light wind the ships being close together about a hundred yards apart. The Drake struck after an hour of pure and simple broadsiding in which she was dreadfully shattered by the American's superior gunnery. Jones carried her off to Brest in triumph and sold her there for a considerable sum.

After a wretched year of quarrelsome inaction at Brest, and Jones obtained leave to fit out an old French East Indiaman, afterwards called the Bon Homme Richard as an American forty-gun ship. She was a rotten old hulk and in shocking condition but Paul Jones was as good a practical sailor as ever fed on junk. He patched her up as a cobbler would patch a pair of boots, and he got together a crew for her by sweeping up all the unsettled in town. He had 50 Americans, about 150 British prisoners, a number of Portuguese and French fishermen, with 120 French soldiers from the garrison. I wished, he says, in connection with the last-mentioned trade, to be sure of force enough to keep my motley crew in order. With this equipment Jones put to sea, and sailed round Ireland to the German Ocean, where he fell in with H. M. S. Serapis a British frigate of superior force, with which he at once engaged. It was a most desperate night action, one of the most furious actions of the war. The ships lay alongside each other, firing in such a way that the Bon Homme's side was practically beaten in. Paul Jones fought his ship with the utmost bravery, though his ship was literally sinking under him. After five hours of firing he carried the Serapis by boarding. The next day the Bon Homme Richard rolled heavily in the long swell, her gun-deck awash to the port sills, and sank peacefully in about forty fathoms, with her dead on board and her tattered flag still fluttering at her peak. The capture of the Serapis was the greatest achievement of his life. It was also the last remarkable action in which he was engaged. He did nothing else of any consequence for the Americans, while his subsequent service with the French and the Russians was undistinguished. He left Russia under a cloud in the year 1788. He returned to Paris where he lived for a few months, moving in good society, and suffering much from dropsy. He was found dead by the side of his hammock, a book by Voltaire in his hand, on the afternoon of the 18th July, 1792.

The close of Admiral Paul Jones's life was a sad one. Loaded with honours in America, possessed of a handsome fortune, the Admiral met on his arrival in France with an enthusiastic reception. Louis XVI, handed him a sword; and the courtiers gazed with wonder on the hero of the day. Then came the collapse. In America Congress was hostile to Jones, who then entered the Russian service, where he became the victim of the Russian commanders' jealousy. He retired to Paris where he died in poverty and ill health and was buried in the Saint Louis Cemetery, in the spot set apart for foreign Protestants. A deputation of the Legislative Assembly assisted at the funeral, with Colonel Blackden, the Admiral's dearest friend, as pall-bearer. Soon after his death his so-called Memoirs appeared. They contain many interesting parts, but Colonel Blackden declared them to be apocryphal.

General Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, received to recover the remains of the 'Father of the American Navy," and his untiring efforts have been crowned with success. The excavations brought to light four coffins, of which three bore plates with the names of those they contained. The coffin that bore no inscription was opened, and the body, dressed in a shirt and wrapped in a sheet, was found to be that of the late Admiral. Having been immersed in alcohol, it was well preserved; and the resemblance of the head to that of the medallions and the bust made by Houdon was most striking. Nor could there be any doubt about some of the lines in the forehead, nor about the long hair, reaching below the shoulders and according to the fashion of that period, combed back and gathered in a clasp at the back of the neck and curled in two rolls on the temples. The coffin was taken to the Ecole de Medicine, where Dr. Capitan and Dr. Papillaut made the examination for the purpose of official identification. Their report confirms that the body is that of Admiral Paul Jones. The remains have been deposited in the receiving vaults of the American Church, Avenue de l'Alma, pending transfer to the United States.—"Manchester Guardian."

ALIENS BILL.

NO GREAT HOSTILITY FROM ANY QUARTER.

The following are the main provisions of the Aliens Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary on April 18:—

No immigrant shall be landed from an immigrant ship, except at ports in this country where there is an immigration officer appointed under the Act.

Such officers to be appointed at the eight principal ports extending from Leith to Southampton.

No immigrant shall land without the permission of the immigration officer given after he has made an inspection in company with a medical officer.

The immigration officer shall have power to refuse permission to land in the case of an immigrant who is without means of supporting himself, or who is a lunatic or idiot, diseased or infirm, and likely to become a charge upon the rates, or who has been sentenced abroad for an extraditable crime, not of a political character.

In regard to the aliens already living in this country, the Home Secretary shall have power to make an order expelling an alien convicted of an offence for which he could be imprisoned without the option of a fine.

Magistrates are empowered, in the case of alien offenders, to recommend expulsion in lieu of, or in addition to, such sentence as they may be empowered to impose.

The Aliens Bill was well received in Unionist circles, and did not excite any marked opposition in Liberal quarters, says the St. James's Budget. The Home Secretary privately claims that it includes some improvements. Perhaps the most valuable of these is the clause which enables a judge to recommend that a convicted alien should be deported instead of being made a charge upon the Exchequer for a period of five or seven years.

The Labour Party in the House of Commons seem indifferent to the question, which they say has no national application, and is confined practically to a special state of things in the East-end of London. But it is understood that Mr. Keir Hardie proposes, on the motion for the second Reading of the Bill, to move that no measure dealing with foreign immigration in this country will be acceptable to the House of Commons that does not make it illegal to employ aliens at rates less than the standard British trade union rate of wages.

The eight ports to be prescribed in the Aliens Bill for the debarkation of foreign immigrants are Leith, Tyne port, Grimsby, Hull, Harwhich, Newfaven, Southampton, and London. The machinery necessary for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, including a paid board, will be set up in each of these places which have been selected because they receive 97 per cent. of the alien immigration to this country. If, however, after the passing of the Act, there is found to be any material growth of alien immigration to other British ports, power will be available for making the measure applicable there, and transferring the necessary arrangements to these places.

In an interview with a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company, on the subject Mr. J. Williams Benn M. P., the ex-chairman of the London County Council, said that speaking on the somewhat insufficient information as yet to hand, his general impression of the Bill for the moment was one of disappointment. The Bill raised the very important question of an increase of the rates, which might, and probably would, be a penny in the pound. So far as he could gather, Mr. Long, having failed to succeed in persuading the weithier borough councils in London to do what he regarded as their duty, the Government now proposed to shift the obligation upon the London County Council, unless, of course, the suggestion was to set up another body in London with rate collecting authority.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., who was also interviewed, said that, so far as London was concerned, with the exception of the point as to limiting the powers of the central committee, the Bill was quite as much as he expected, in regard to the councils and districts outside London, its proposals were very weak and ineffective.

CRUISER FAILURE.

ADMISSIONS BY A DEVONPORT OFFICER.

The armoured cruiser Encounter, which was laid down at Devonport Dockyard as long ago as June 18 1903, and which has been undergoing her steam trials at Plymouth during last week, is causing great trouble to the authorities. On April 15th, she returned to the Sound after the third unsuccessful effort to run her thirty hours' trial at two-fifths power, with her thrust block bearings red hot and her safety-valves blowing off furiously. The weakness of the safety-valves in blowing off at such low pressure means that these will all have to be relaced and the belated cruiser cannot resume her trials for some weeks.

The history of the building of this ship has been a chapter of mishaps. When she was launched, it was discovered that her main shafts were out of alignment and much trouble was experienced in remedying this serious defect. Her machinery throughout has been a source of much expense being in the words of an engineer on the dockyard staff, nothing more than a box of misfits. The gun mountings of the Encounter are said to be very defective and the cruiser, it is alleged, will be obsolete before she can go into commission. When completed, which apparently, will not be for some months, she is to go to Australia, to be employed in conjunction with her sister ship the Challenger for the training of the local Naval Reserve. She is a vessel of 5880 tons and is designed for a speed of 21 knots. She carries eleven 6-inch guns and nine 12-pounders. In consequence of the unsatisfactory experience with the Encounter, the Admiralty have ordered that no more main engines and boilers be built in the dockyard.

In Devonport Dockyard, the failure of the cruiser Encounter is frankly admitted, and much satisfaction is expressed at the Admiralty policy to discontinue the construction of propelling machinery and boilers in the Government yards.

VIEWS AT DEVONPORT.

"We are not furnished with the resources for adequately undertaking this work," explained an officer of the Chief Engineer's Department at Devonport to a representative, "and the result is that we cannot possibly fulfil it satisfactorily in comparison with the great private contract firms of the country. The Royal dockyards can build warships as efficiently as any establishment in the world, but they have not the mechanical equipment to construct engines, boilers, and guns. In all but two or three instances, these are supplied by private manufacturers and fitted by us.

The case of the Encounter is bad, but there is much to be said by way of justification. She was designed just about the time the boiler problem was taxing the authorities. The Admiralty were in an experimental mood, and determined to try the Durr boiler in this cruiser. The Durr is a German water-tube-boiler, which has nowhere found favour. We received instructions to build a batch of Durr boilers for the Encounter. Nobody in the Devonport workshops had ever seen one of the boilers, and we had to worry through as best we could.

In a great way, much the same thing applies to the engines of the Encounter. We were set a task in excess of our resources. The Admiralty have very wisely recognised the desirability of lessening the limitations to dockyard work, and it is no breach of confidence on my part to say that the Committee on Dockyard Reform, which is about to begin its labours, will advocate that the maintenance and repairs of the Fleet shall be our primary role, and construction work a secondary consideration, never in any case to be carried beyond erecting and armouring the hull, leaving private contractors to build and fit the engines, boilers and guns.

"Of course,—we feel a little bit sore about the encounter at Devonport, just as Portsmouth Dockyard must have done done over the even worse case of the cruiser Spartiate; but experience is worth its price sometime, and it is safe to say there will be no repetition of such instances."

Since the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East, all the British Naval Station there have been materially strengthened. Now that the Fleets of both belligerents are within range of action, the British Admiralty is necessarily bound to exercise every care, and this may answer for the fact that H. M. S. Fox which has been lying at Colombo has been hastily put under orders for Aden. Her mission is to escort six torpedo boats to Singapore, in which she will be supported by H. M. S. "Proserpine." The torpedo boats are bound for the China Station.

Several correspondents from Cawnpore have been writing more indignantly than lucidly about the fate that has befallen a Queen Victoria Memorial statue intended for that city. Cawnpore has already got its civic Memorial statue; but this appears to be another one which was ordered by the liberality of some Native merchants. Whether a site is not forthcoming or funds have stopped short at the point of erection, the statue, as far as we can make out, is reposing in a godown at Cawnpore. If so, this is, as our correspondents appear to feel, a not very satisfactory termination to a loyal enterprise, but perhaps, after all says the "Pioneer," the statue is best in its seclusion.

MAN AND THE SOUL.

SENSATIONAL LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HAECKEL.

Professor Ernest Haeckel, the principal exponent in Germany of the Darwinian theory of evolution, lectured recently week on "The descent of Man." After a lengthy review of the progress of scientific research in the subjects connected with the origin of the human race, Professor Haeckel summed up his conclusions as follows:—

"It is certain that man is descended from apes. It is only regarding the details of genealogy of the human race that the opinions of scientists differ. It is easy to understand that the knowledge of our descent from apes is unpleasant to many people. Man is like the parvenue who resents all references to his obscure ancestors. Much more is known regarding the descent of man than about the evolution of the lower animals. The opponents of the evolutionary theory of human descent have been unable to prove that it is fallacious.

Professor Haeckel then proceeded to explain why he denies that man has a soul. He said:—

The soul is supposed to have a divine origin. Those who believe this do not explain why the Almighty decided to create souls just at the time when man appeared in the animal life of the world. When those who believe in God say Man is the image of God we must, remind them, on the contrary, that men have always conceived God according to their own conception of the ideal. Observation of the development of a child's soul shows that it has no connection with the Divine. The belief in the Divine origin of the soul is closely connected with the belief in the immortality of the soul. The theory of the immortality of the soul is indefensible. The idea of immortality is by no means universal, as is often stated. The Ionic philosophers knew nothing of the immortality of the soul, the idea of immortality was not part of the Mosaic religion, but appeared after the period of the Israelites' exile. Plato and Aristotle introduced the theory of immortality. What is known as man's soul is contained in his cerebral matter. If the lowest types of the human race are compared with apes, the conclusion is inevitable that the difference between the human 'soul' and the 'soul' of apes is a matter of quantity, and not a matter of quality. The human 'soul' and the 'soul' of apes are absolutely identical in character."

Professor Haeckel remarked, in conclusion, that those who deny the immortality of the soul were accused of undermining the foundations of law, order, and morality. This was not true. Some of the greatest and noblest men, such as Spinoza, Giordano Bruno, and Goethe did not believe in the immortality of the soul.

ORIGIN OF INN SIGNS.

In early times the town residences of the nobility and great ecclesiastics were called inns, and in front of them the family arms were displayed. In many cases, says the "Architect," these inns were afterwards appropriated to the purposes of the modern hotel, affording temporary accommodation to all comers. The armorial decorations were retained and under the names of signs, directed the public to these places of rest and refreshment. On calling to mind the signs by which the inns of any particular town are designated, a very great majority of them will be recognised as regular heraldic charges. In addition to the full armorials of great families, as the Gordon Arms, the Pelham Arms, the Dorset Arms, we find such signs as the Golden Lion, Red Lion, White Lion, Black Lion, White Hart, Blue Boar, Golden Cross Dragon, Swan, Spread Eagle Dolphin Rose and Crown, Catherine Wheel, Cross Keys, cum multiis aliis, abundant everywhere. These were originally in most cases, the properly emblazoned armories of families possessing influence in the locality, and frequently the inns themselves were established by old domestics of such families. In villages innumerable instances occur of signs taken from the arms or crests of existing families, and very commonly the sign is changed as some neighbouring domain passes into other hands.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 20TH APRIL 1905.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
GOLD.			
In the month of Feb. 1905—	392,935	49,224	343,711
Weight in ounces...	2,37,14,199	28,00,261	209,15,929
Value in rupees ...			
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	33,72,940	1,93,077	1,464,912
Value in rupees ...	20,38,51,810	11,05,14,843	9,32,36,767
SILVER.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	6,308,653	184,315	6,624,311
Value in rupees...	1,28,71,271	4,91,510	1,23,79,761
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	90,351,168	23,074,478	67,756,690
Value in rupees....	16,05,84,822	4,39,53,023	12,93,71,399
TOTAL.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	3,65,85,161	32,91,771	3,21,73,543
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	36,72,15,932	15,35,07,356	21,36,03,066

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

	Coins and Bullion Received (assay Values) in. In the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	26,53,175	12,18,382	38,71,557
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
	To the end of the month of Feb. 1905. Tolas Rupee Standard. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	8,23,063	54,25,145	62,48,209
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	57,07,021	65,69,023	1,22,69,014
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2,50,003	.....	2,50,003
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	57,07,021	65,69,023	-1,22,69,014
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2,50,003	.....	2,50,003
	To the end of the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	6,48,847	6,48,847
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	20,504,0-4	20,504,004
2 Rupees.....	3,60,00,242	5,67,78,251	9,34,78,493
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	41,53,035	.....	41,53,035

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 4.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

America.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect,

China.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cape de Cheyenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-5-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (3-3-05.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Saoyung (25-4-05)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April 1905.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	0	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	...	23
Brest	25	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th April, 1905.

| From | Morning Time H. | M. | Evening

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is rumoured that the first John Fritz gold medal, instituted by American engineering societies for the most representative and eminent man in scientific advance in the field of engineering will be awarded to Lord Kelvin.

A Mr. Burbank, of San Francisco, is the envied producer of a new carnation, the peculiarity of which is that on the first day the colour is snow-white, on the second day pink-white, and thereafter a deep red until the blossom fades.

By experiments made with bees, rabbits, pigs and cattle, Dr. Weiss, of Schwalbach, declares that he has proved that if in the nourishment the carbonaceous element predominates more male progeny is produced; if the albuminous element predominates there are more females. There is a constant struggle for ascendancy between the male and female cell, and careful dieting can place the preponderance of influence on the one or the other side.

"Autonomasia" is a trouble of speaking and writing which consists in a loss of memory for substantives. In a case brought before the Society of Neurology, Paris, lately, the subject, a woman, tried to answer questions but could not. Sometimes she forged a word resembling the right word—for example, oregn for orange. She could not read printed or written words, but she could often tell isolated letters correctly. The trouble followed an ictus, and when she died autopsy revealed a softening of the posterior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain.

The intensification of colour, especially in insects is a phenomenon that almost anyone will associate with tropical conditions. But Professor Standfuss of Zurich, has by a series of rich experiments, raised the possibility of producing tropical varieties of our own butterflies by a simple means. It is by controlling an artificial temperature during either the rest periods, that is, while the future insect is in the egg or the chrysalis. By keeping small tortoiseshell chrysalids cool, the northern variety can be bred, or by keeping them hot the Sardinian variety from the same batch of larvæ. The small swallow-tail was another subject of the Professor's experiments when the magnificent insect of the Orient was obtained instead of our comparatively sober but still gorgeous creature. And more strangely still, it is said that by alternately cooling to 40 degrees below zero, and warming to 40 degrees above, an ancient and extinct form was obtained. Temperature is, of course, not everything; there are questions of humidity or dryness and even the chemical composition of the atmosphere to be considered.

Perhaps the above paragraph gives away the secret of some of those industrious breeders of dark varieties of grossulariata, and aberrant forms of tiger moth. I believe that the former variety has more than once been attempted through the eye of the caterpillar—that is, by making it feed amid dark surroundings, but I have never heard that it has succeeded. Probably the loopers of our currant trees are not so sensitive to mental impression as the cattle which Jacob ring-straked by somewhat similar means. Then, of course the caterpillar is not the mother of the moth in the same biological sense that the cow is mother of the calf.

"A Corinthian" sends an interesting letter from Patras, together with an inclosure in the shape of a very pretty leaf of some ficus. I am asked to name the species, and say whether it is one of the rubber-bearers, but have not yet been able to do so. The leaf is almost identical with elastica in structure, though much shorter in proportion to its breadth, and is certainly rich in something of very much the same principle as rubber. The pressure of the post-mark was rather faithfully rendered in brown on the leaf within the letter, and a few days later I found a perfect transmission of some figures I had written in pencil on the envelope containing it with three intervening thicknesses of paper. The tree grows very readily in Greece, and is likely to receive attention with a view to rubber. Elastica is frequently cultivated, but, perhaps, not so often as the totally distinct Para rubber tree, Hevea Brazilliensis.

Several streams of meteors coincide this year with the Easter Holidays, one of which is the important shower of Lyrids the radiant point of which is near the well-known first-magnitude star Vega. Other showers were predicted during Easter Week from the constellations Hercules and Draco. The night of April 19-20 was also associated with the appearance of the April urebalis, which, being full-grown shooting-stars provide a most entertaining spectacle, should, however, one of these red-hot celestial paving-stones find its earthly billet in the observer's immediate vicinity, it might prove more exciting than entertaining.

Among the collection of meteorites in the Natural History Museum is one which, by reason of its peculiar shape and great weight, always attracts attention. This mass of pure iron, weighing 81lb., fell at Rowton, Shropshire, on April 20, 1870, and was afterwards found in a field 18in. below the surface. Its fall was immediately preceded by a loud explosion, which was plainly heard over an area of many miles, and the ground was much broken up near where it entered the earth. The Duke of Cleveland, on whose property it fell, presented it to South Kensington, where, owing to its history and metallic nature, it is one of the most notable of the magnificent collection of such bodies there exhibited.

DR. E. H. HUME'S DEPARTURE.

A BIT OF MISSIONARY AND FAMILY HISTORY.

The American Board, more than any other mission, is famous for its second and third generation of missionaries. Dr. E. H. Hume, who is about to leave Bombay for missionary work in China, has the distinction of belonging to the latter class, his father, Rev. E. S. Hume and his grandfather, Rev. R. W. Hume, having both worked as missionaries in this city says the "Bombay Guardian" beloved alike by European and Indian. It was in 1839, that Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Hume, the grandparents, came to Bombay; they laboured here until 1854, when ill-health compelled Mr. Hume to leave. He died on the voyage, and was buried at sea; his widow died in America in 1903, after a long life spent in missionary service, in the Homeland. Dr. Hume's father, Rev. E. S. Hume was born in Bombay in 1848. He arrived here for mission work in 1875, and is too well-known to need mention; the farewell gatherings of a little more than a year ago when he left for America were a token of the esteem and love with which he and Mrs. Hume are regarded. Mrs. E. S. Hume, Dr. Hume's mother, is the daughter of missionaries, her parents being Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Chandler, of the American Madura Mission, who laboured there from 1847 to 1883.

Dr. Hume, of the third generation, was born in Ahmednagar in 1876. He lived in Bombay until he was fifteen when he went to America. He received his B.A. at Yale University in 1897 and his M. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1901. The following year was spent in Liverpool in research work in bacteriology and taking part in the work of the Y.M.C.A. After a year and a-half on the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Dr. Hume came to India in 1903, as medical officer to the American Consulate, free, however, for other work. During his brief sojourn he his given himself whole-heartedly to all phases of Christian work here; he leaves only because called by a work larger than any he forces here. Some months since we had mention of a Yale Foreign Missionary Society, somewhat on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge missions at work in India. The workers are all to be Yale men banded together in some one missionary field. After considering India, the Committee chose China as the larger field and sent a man there to locate the work. The old Conservative province of Hunan, in Central China, had then just been opened to foreigners. The Yale Mission will locate in its capital city Changsha, the cleanest city in China. All the missionary societies of the province have united to put their higher educational work in the hands of the Yale Mission, which will have an arts college, a theological seminary and a medical college. It is to start the latter and build the large hospital that Dr. Hume is called. Each of the Yale missionaries will be supported by the graduates of Yale, who were fellow students in college with him. Dr. and Mrs. Hume expect to sail for China in a few days via the U.S.A.

The Head Mistress of the Rhodes School at Philadelphia, Miss Anna Miller, was dismissed two years ago on a charge of writing improper letters to one of the teachers and committing other misdeeds. After her dismissal, she accused Dr. Harvey, the President of the School Board, and others, of conspiring against her, and wished to commence legal proceedings. No lawyer, however, would undertake the case, and Miss Miller, therefore, determined to be her own advocate, and began to study law. After two years hard work, she was admitted to the Bar and then commenced an action against Dr. Harvey, claiming £10,000 damages. The case came up in the Supreme Court on the 13th ultimo. Miss Miller, although opposed by experienced lawyers, conducted the case with remarkable ability, and the Jury awarded her £3,500 damages and completely vindicated her character.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The depression in the Punjab is deeper. Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the West Himalayas and the South Peninsula and Ceylon. Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur have received 2 1-2 inches, Gauhati and Colombo 1 1-2 inches, Dhubri, Berhampore Bogra and Purnea one inch, Patna, Darbhanga, Mercara, and Mysore 1-2 an inch. Conditions are unsettled and rain is probable in Assam, Bengal the West Himalayas, and is possible in the East of the United Provinces, the East of Central India and the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The depression in the Punjab has nearly filled up. Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota-Nagpoor, West Himalayas, and Ceylon. Shillong, and Chirrapoonjee, received two-and-half inches, Tezpur two inches, Cuttack one-and-half, Dhubri, Gaughta Sibsagar, Biorugarh, Mymensing and Narayanganj one inch. Dinajpur Dehradun, Ranikhet, Sonemar, Dras, and Colombo half-an-inch. The weather is more settled to-day in the North-West, though light local showers are still possible in West Himalayas. Local rain is probable in Assam, Bengal and is possible in Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY THE 6th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. P.st 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·948	NW	13	97·2	71·1	60	0·15	8·86	— 3·17
Jask	29·840	S W	11	91·5	77·2	69	.....	3·53	— 0·51
Muscat (Zad)	29,841	NNW	3	93·5	80·5	32	.....	0·01	+ 2·00
Aden (Ind)	29·923	SE	1	85·5	81·	95	.....	1·56	— 0·66
Lahore	29,813	E	3	101·4	70·2	4	.....	2·47	— 0·20
Sirsa	29 33	W	6	104·4	77·4	8	.....	2·24	+ 0·05
Delhi	29 813	SE	6	102·7	85·2	19	.....	4·03	+ 0·71
Agra	29·818	SW	7	105·0	85·9	35	.....	4·15	+ 2·01
Cawnpore	29·820	S	4	10 ·5	77·7	48	.....	4·02	+ 1·90
Allahabad	29·8·0	SE	4	108·1	80·6	38	.....	3·51	+ 1·20
Jhansi	29·96	SE	6	107·4	80·4	28	.....	1·85	+ 0·10
Jacobabad	29·98	S W	4	110·8	77·7	35	.....	1 58	+ 0·41
Karachi	29·872	WSW	10	90·8	77·7	4	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Joypore	29·869	W	2	106·2	75·1	26	.....	2·66	+ 1·1
Ajmere	29·87	W	7	101·9	67·0	39	.....	1·7	+ 0·30
Deesa	29·7 3	S W	8	107 3	75·	59	.....	0·00	— 0·55
Ahmedabad	29·76	S	3	1 7·8	79	64	.....	0·00	— 0·55
Baug	29·7·8	SW	16	10 ·	74·0	47	.....	0·59	+ 0·03
Jamnagar	29·735	WSW	2	9·6	76·7	72	.....	0·03	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·7·1	WSW	12	84	78·2	85	.....	0·57	.....
Rajkot	29·737	W S	12	103 7	73·7	76	.....	0·00	— 0·53
Bhavnagar Para.	29 711	S	9	101·1	74·5	64	.....	0·22	— 0·23
Veraval	29·812	S	9	83·6	76·3	82	.....	0·69	— 0·
Neemuch	29·725	WSW	9	99·2	71·7	42	.....	0·54	— 0·41
Indore	29·72	S W	8	101·6	75·1	35	.....	0·09	— 0·9·
Saugor	29· 65	N W	3	98·4	81·1	22	.....	1·20	— 1·27
Jubbulpore	29 682	S W	2	103·0	75·6	33	.....	1·4·	— 1·24
Hoshangabad	.....	.....	2	107·6	85·2	42	.....	0·51	— 1·35
Khandwa	29 75	WSW	6	107·4	85·0	30	.....	0·00	— 1·16
Raipur	29·72	SW	3	107·	79·4	34	.....	3·52	+ 1·56
Nagpur	29·7·6	S W	10	11·6	81·1	50	.....	2·13	— 0·39
Amraoti	29·73.	WNW	7	106·4	79·2	28	.....	0·42	— 1·25
Akola	29 745	S W	10	10·8	82·9	30	.....	0·32	— 2·10
Surat	29·809	S	2	98·2	77·1	68	.....	0·47	+ 0·15
Malegaon	29·74·	WSW	1	109·3	78·0	13	.....	0·04	— 1··
Bombay	29·839	S	9	88·4	78·2	84	.....	0·08	— 0·6
Poona	29·844	NW	13	96 1	78·4	50	.....	0·00	— 1·10
Ahmednagar	29·820	.....	1	1 2·9	?	?	.....	0·01	— 2·16
Aurangabad	29· 0	WNW	8	102·0	76·7	21	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·8 0	SW	11	99·2	80·9	24	.....	0·32	+ 2·13
Ratnagiri	29·86	Calm	11	87·8	75·9	75	.....	0·00	— 0·74
Rajapur	29·797	S W	1	8·4	77·2	82	.....	0·12	— 2·52
Belgaum	29·8·0	Calm	8	97·3	68·8	74	0·09	0·57	— 3·70
Marmugoa	29·85	SSW	11	87·0	78·9	76	.....	0·01	— 2·30
Karwar	29·83	N	8	88·4	79·0	74	.....	0·01	— 2·81
Mangalore	29·841	Calm	6	91·4	80·4	72	.....	0·00	— 5·01
Calicut	29·8·8	N W	11	90·7	82·1	77	.....	0·00	— 1·43
Cocanada	29·8·0	Calm	1	92·3	80·1	76	.....	0·10	— 16·24
Bangalore	29·83	SSE	3	95·3	69 3	68	.....	3·16	— 2·37
Myaveram (Deccan)	29·80	Calm	3	105·4	80·1	36	.....	1·01	— 2·68
Masulipatam	29·84	SSE	9	101·7	77·1	81	.....	7·82	— 0·17
Bellary	29·756	WNW	5	105·	83·8	48	0·01	3·21	+ 0·01
Cuddapah	29· 72	S W	3	109·8	85·0	47	.....	0·38	— 0·93
Madras	29·8 3	S	5	94·8	78·0	7·	.....	7 18	— 1·25
Coimbatore	29·847	NNW	3	98·4	71·1	35	.....	1·07	— 5·33
Trichinopoly	29·859	Calm	3	102·6	80·3	60	.....	5·09	— 0·65
Nagapatam	29·84·	SSE	15	92·3	81·0	71	.....	20·18	— 11.67
Colombo	29·8·8	NNE	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk to rapid in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Ajmer, Jaipur, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot. The variations show that barometer is in large excess of normal on the Coromandel Coast.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmer, Jamnagar, Neemuch and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature show a defect of 5° at Surat and an excess of from 5° to 8° at Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad Deesa, Ajmer, Indore and Jhansi, and those of the night temperature an excess of 5° to 9° at Cochin, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Saugor, Ajmer, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Raipur.

Rain.—Colombo reports over an inch, and Bangalore and Calicut light showers.

Weather.—Rain in local scattered showers is likely in Ceylon and over the country lying to the south of latitude 14°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	4	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	14	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	25	17	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	17	14	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	20	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	14	10	18
G Mahim and Worli	17	16	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	6	16
Total	121	101	187
Same date last year	44	48	115

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
10	4

THE CITY MORTALITY

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	15	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	18	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	6	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	29	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	7	14
G Mahim and Worli	13	10	18
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	8
Total.....	113	93	192
Total plague deaths to date	290,027	243,457	
Same date last year	50	43	123

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N C's steamer Mohammadi, 1251 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Hoshimi, 2179 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah 22nd April with a general cargo.

The Ball Line steamer Branksome Hall, 2717 tons, Captain W H Rood, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1622 tons, Captain Wimker, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 230 deck passengers.

The B I S Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The F Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3041 tons, Captain M Saporite, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Genoa, 18th April, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta 24th April with a cargo of coal one horse and two deck passenger.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain W H Coobe, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Jedah 23rd April, with a general cargo and 316 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage three pilgrims died of natural causes.

The steamer Inkonka 2266 tons, Captain W C Moore, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Captain Rockell, Mr Duchesne Mr Lee Smith, Mr J H W King, Mr A Hamilton, Lieuts Belcher and Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Sharp, Mr and Mrs Colson and child.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major and Mrs Fraser and infant, Mr G D Anidjar, Mrs Emmett, Mr Guiland, Mr Williams, one native officer and 256 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Investigator, Comdr H M Memlog...Survey Steamer
In Govt. Dockyard.

H M S Redbreast...Lt.-Comdr H G G ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Spuina.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
H M S Dalhousie .....R I M
H M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
H M S Clive ...Comdr.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 6.

Vessel.	Tons.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2991	Fardee			M M & Co
Clan (tque)					
Baron Inverdale	2130	Crighil			The Captain
Cawdor					W & A G & Co
Dunedin	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Hoo		993	Royan		B & P S N Co
Clan Buchanan	1317	Main	Mauritius		E Tejan y
Dwarka		749	Williams		P Gouin
Mozaffari		1451	Mytons	Calcutta	M M & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tejahay
Al Bashaer		1141	Evans		F Morliso & Co
Alavia	2304	Pigot			E Tejbhay
Surada		400	Bagliet		M Mackenzie & Co
Ubra		2395	Jonnson		M M & Co
Tocas	2547	Kerr			W & A Graham & Co
Warusa		4963	McClelland		M M & Co
Nawab		2041	Toms-Turner		Morrison & Co
Aywash		1849	Hill	Calcutta	P & O Co
Rauza	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	1939	Palmer			P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Assam	179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Naderi	1168	Coobe		Calcutta	B & P S N Co
R Rubattino	3041	Saporite			F Rubattino S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	13-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Blackeome Hall	2737	Hood	K'chi	9-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Clan Urquhart	3737	McPharson	D'kirk	28-5	F Muir & Co
F	Akbar	1440	Ishmail	Mauritius	4-5	H C Joosub
G	Mokhtari	1110	Storey	Mauritius	9-5	B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Schell	Antwerp		M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	18-5	F M F & Co
O	Somali	1025	Winiker		8-5	Zanzibar & Straits
P	Sandby	2580	Anderson	Portsaid	12-5	R A Willis
Q	Rein	735	Olsen	Singapore	8-5	F F Campbell & Co

H, W, P, D,

Ponani	552	Mohamed	Bhavnagar	9-5	Shrd & Co
Mohamadi	547	Hoosein	Mangiore	8-5	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D,

Terrier	1008	Nilson		17-5	F F Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool	16-5	W & A G & Co
4 Cairn	2172	Belsito	China	17-5	R Rubattino & Co
5 Tokio	3481	Jones	K'chi	19-5	Finlay Muir & Co
6 Wensleydale			Sharp	Antwerp	20-5 M M & Co
10-11 Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
12 Macedonia	5215	Bennett		London	13-5 P & O Co

H. W. V. D.

Lama	940		Karachi		9-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Naderi s	Coobe	Jedha, April 23
5	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, April 18
6	Hashemi s	Molony	Jedda, April 24
	Lama s	Carey	Buseh, April 30
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta, April 24
	Polgate s	Jhenshire	Calcutta April 26
7	Sirdis s	Summers	Shanghai &c

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Rein s	Alsen	Bangkok
	Lichtenfels s	Frerichs	Hamburg &c
	Ubra s	Johnston	Calcutta
	H M S Hyacinth s	Hood	Colombo
	H I M Persepolis (Persian Gun boat) s	Abraham	Buseh
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Inconka s	Moore	Antwerp
	Mohammadi s	Storey	Calcutta
7	Henzada s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer H Sorhall Winiker for Zanzibar &c
" Branksome Hall Hood for Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Clan Buchanan for Mauritius
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" Naderi for Jedah

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Marseilles homewards on the morning of the 5th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Syria arrived Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant.

HONGKONG, MAY 6.

The P and O steamer Coromandel left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—87 bales leather cuttings Adomji Peerbhoy; 403 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 62 bales wool D Nanjee; 2000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 23 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 501 cwt fenugreek A Baschuck and Co; 1,0 bales hemp H Govindjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—3000 cwt groundnuts D Narayan and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 17000 cwt wheat and 379; cwt groundnuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwells—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 284 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Inkonka s—60 bales hemp, P Baimjee; 6025 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 60 cwt myra obaras H Asandras and Co; 150 bales cotton waste Cursjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4115 cwt myrabolams and 3019 cwt cottonseed W Bogher; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—4000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy; 150 bales cotton Gaddu s and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—16 bales canvas cuttings P Meherally and Co; 1001 cwt methyseed Baker and Krause; 3012 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 39 cwt fishmaws at J Jooma hoy and Co; 130 cwt coir yarn and ropes D Jumadas; 96 cwt condiments N K Jussawalla; 60 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiaee and sons; 10 cwt condiments Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 69 1-2 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—19 bales carpets Latham and Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—2 cases lemongrass and rose oil and 5 cases old rubber Madadaly Somji,

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—50 bales cotton A Blasconcock and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—75 bales twist Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1000 bales twist E Noordin and Co,

Nubia s—1000 bales twist E Noordin and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—800 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 1500 bales E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co,

Capri s—500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist Talati and Co,

It is reported that some excitement has been created among merchants at Mombasa, East Africa, by the discovery of the West African rubber tree (Funtumia elastica) in the forests of the protectorate. Hitherto the whole local supply of rubber had been obtained from the Landolphia vines. Several gentlemen representing London Syndicates are now in Mombasa endeavouring to secure large tracts of forest for the exploitation of the newly found tree.

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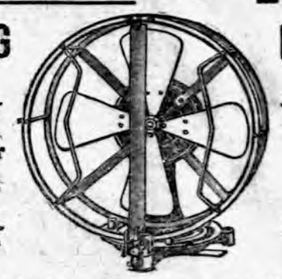

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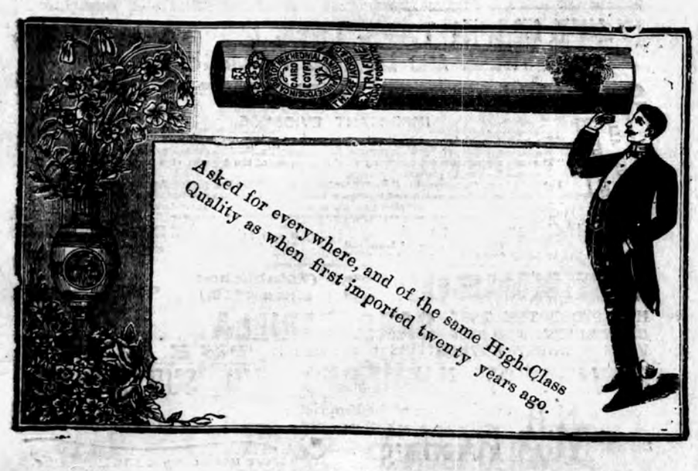

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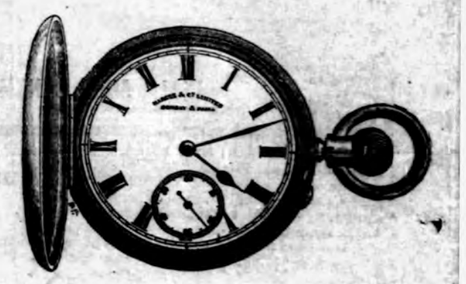

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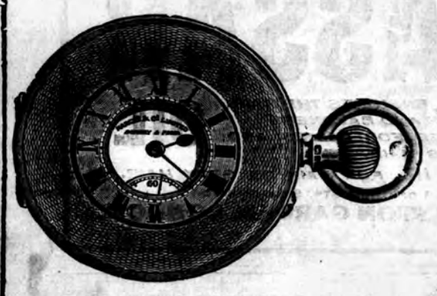

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